

ANNUAL REPORT
ON
ADMINISTRATION
OF CHOSEN
1930-32

Compiled by
Government-General of Chosen
Keijo, December, 1932

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Editor :
FOREIGN AFFAIRS SECTION

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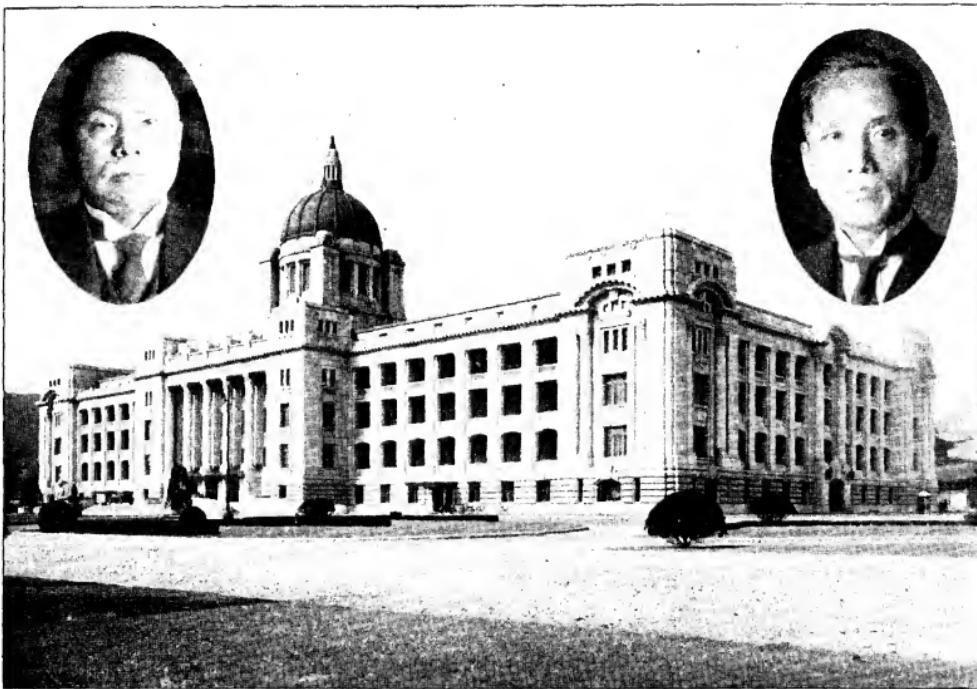
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H.H. Prince Yi



H.H. Princess Yi



General Ugaki, Governor-General Government General Building Mr. Imaida, Vice Governor-General



Chosen Jingu on Nansan, Keijo



Keijo Municipal Council. First sitting under Local Autonomy



Ton Ka Mon: Principal Gate leading into H.H. Prince Yi's Palace



Jinsei-Den, "Hall of Benevolent Administration" the audience
Hall of the East Palace

PREFACE

This book is an attempt to set forth the progress of Chosen during the twenty years of the Japanese regime with particular reference to the past twelve months. In arrangement the book follows the order of the official report published by the Government General in the Japanese language to which enquirers for fuller details are referred, but in the present issue a period is covered longer than that of the Japanese version. This English version is not a literal translation of the official report, and certain points, for example those of topographical interest, have been inserted in order to make the book more useful in introducing the country to the traveller coming here in search of more general information, while at the same time all the essential data necessary to the serious student have been carefully recorded. The realization of the fact that this book is intended to serve these two purposes will disarm the criticism of the serious student of politics, who has been following this report year by year and complains of the inevitable repetition. There are certain aspects of progress in Chosen which do not come within the scope of this survey which in intention covers only activities controlled by the Government-General. Some of these, for example the work of the missionary churches, have been mentioned, but nothing is said of many other points of advance and of the many developments of culture in the artistic and literary world, all of which are the indirect results of the peaceful regime brought to the country by a succession of Governors General and vice-Governors General under the benign influence of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor.

The impartial observer will not deny that the Japanese Government may justly be proud of its achievements in this country. The inauguration of Local Autonomy, now meeting the changed conditions of the people of Chosen, is described in detail with this issue. This act marked the climax of the regime under Viscount Saito.

Under the present Governor General, H. E. General Ugaki, the country may look forward to further development and consolidation.
December, 1932.

I. General Remarks

1. History of Japanese Regime

Chosen, one of the oldest countries of the Orient, was once a highly advanced nation from which Japan learned many arts and crafts. She never enjoyed political independence to any considerable extent. For centuries before Japan came to intervene in her national affairs she was virtually held subject to China, paying tribute to and receiving Chinese envoys from Peking. Placed between powerful neighbours, Japan to the east and China to the west, she had a difficult part to play through her long history, and striving for a better connection with the stronger party she always followed a vacillating course which at times led to rupture of peace between her neighbours. Her weakness finally made her a bone of international contention and she became one of the storm centres of the Far East.

Chosen and Japan facing each other across a narrow strip of water have been in close connection from time immemorial with homogeneity of race and culture. Until sixty years ago Chosen and Japan were in no condition to improve their ancient traditional intercourse in spite of the vital interests they had in common. On the restoration of the Imperial regime in 1868, Japan showed herself anxious to keep up friendly relations with Chosen by frequently sending envoys to that end. At that time the Korean King was still a minor and the government was in the grip of the Taiwonkun, the Regent, who obstinately maintained a policy of seclusion and turned a deaf ear to Japan's friendly approaches. After prolonged and patient negotiations, however, Japan succeeded in 1876 in entering into a treaty of amity and commerce with her, and this example being followed by other

powers, Chosen at length took on the semblance of an independent country.

By this time the Korean King had attained his majority and taken the reins of government into his own hands, and with it the family of Min from which his consort came gained the ascendancy, so that there was a constant scramble for power between her family and the conservative party headed by the Taiwonkun. Seizing the opportunity thus afforded to extend her influence over the peninsula, China took sides with the Queen's clan, and this twice led to the Japanese Legation and residents in Keijo being attacked by Korean mobs and Chinese soldiery. Toward the end of 1884 the Reform Party under the leadership of Pak Yeng Hyo planned to overthrow the Cabinet as well as the dominant Min family and to set up a new government, but their radical movement was quickly frustrated by the intervention of a Chinese force.

In 1885 the Tientsin treaty was concluded between China and Japan, and it was stipulated that both should withdraw their troops from Korean soil, and that should either of the contracting parties be required to despatch troops to Chosen the fact was to be notified to the other. In 1894 the famous Tonghak rebellion broke out in the country, and the Korean Government, aware of its inability to suppress the insurrection, appealed to China for help. China at once moved troops into Chosen in disregard of the Tientsin treaty on the pretext of protecting her dependency. Japan, not recognizing China's suzerainty over Chosen, lodged a strong protest against such high-handed action, and receiving no satisfaction sent a force for the protection of her own representatives and residents. In the gravity of the situation the Korean authorities saw the folly they had been guilty of in inviting China's support at the expense of national independence, and approached Japan for aid in expelling the Chinese soldiers from the country. Japan and China thus came into collision which started a war between the two nations. Victory rested with Japan and peace

was signed at Shimonoseki in 1895, by which the Chinese claim on Chosen was renounced and Korean independence fully recognized.

Chosen might have embraced the opportunity now presented to make herself strong and really independent but did not. On the contrary, her politicians took to perpetual intrigues, and frequent were the changes in the Government. Things went from bad to worse until she was completely swayed by Russian influence. Indeed, the power of the Russians at this time was so great that it seemed that they were in complete control. For instance, they held the right to exploit the forests along the Yalu, train Korean troops, and control strategic ports in the peninsula, while at the same time they acquired the lease of Port Arthur and Dalny, followed by the virtual occupation of Manchuria, and gradually assembled a force on the Korean frontier regions to engage in military manoeuvres there. As time went on, the Russian policy toward the East grew more and more aggressive, being bent on absorbing the Korean peninsula, and as this constituted a great menace to the safety of Japan, Japan demanded evacuation of Manchuria by Russia, but the latter refused it in defiance of treaty obligations, and lengthy negotiation brought no hope of amicable settlement between the two. At last, Japan, staking all on the throw, was compelled to fight the mighty "bear" of the West, not for conquest but for the preservation of Korean territorial integrity as well as for the safeguarding of herself. This took place in 1904. In the Portsmouth treaty of 1905 that ended the war, Russia acknowledged Japan's paramount interests, political and otherwise, in Chosen, and pledged herself not to interfere with any measures Japan might take in behalf of Chosen.

Though Japan was always ready to lend a helping hand to Chosen in the maintenance of her independence and in the promotion of her welfare, Chosen was utterly unable to stand on her own feet owing to long years of misgovernment, official corruption, and popular degeneration, and was ever tottering to her fall under foreign pressure. So it appeared more than likely she would become the hotbed of in-

cessant trouble in the Far East, and in view of the situation Japan came to the conclusion that the best way to save Chosen was by making her a Japanese protectorate. In November, 1905, following on the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War, a treaty was signed to that end between Chosen and Japan, and in the following year the Residency-General was established to look after the affairs of the peninsular kingdom.

Prior to this, Chosen was bound by the Protocol of February, 1904, to adopt Japan's advice in regard to administration, internal and external, and, under the agreement signed in August of that year, engaged Baron Megata as financial adviser and Mr. Stevens, an American, as diplomatic adviser, both on the recommendation of the Japanese Government. On the establishment of the Protectorate, Prince Ito, one of the greatest statesmen of modern Japan, was appointed first Resident-General. He devoted himself heart and soul to the task of assisting Chosen to reform herself and thereby advance her national well-being.

It was not easy, however, to extirpate at once all the deep-rooted evils besetting Chosen, and there were still many Koreans who refused to see the good intent actuating Japan, and these secretly engaged in concocting anti-Japanese schemes, which culminated in the assassination of Mr. Stevens by Korean malcontents in San Francisco in March, 1907, and the dispatch of a Korean delegation to the Hague Peace Conference in June of the same year without the knowledge of Japan. Prince Ito, therefore, deemed it necessary to tighten the hold of Japan on her protege and concluded a further agreement with her in which it was set forth in unmistakable terms that all important measures, legislative and executive, were to be subject to the approval of the Resident-General, and that Japanese were to be appointed to responsible posts in the Korean Government. Under this new agreement a reform was effected in all branches of administration, and many Japanese were taken into the government service to work side

by side with the Koreans. A clear line of distinction was drawn between Court and Government and between the judiciary and the executive, thus removing the root of so many evils, while unconditional loans were made to the Korean Government to enable it to meet the increased expenditure. Later on the management of Korean justice and prisons was delegated to Japan to secure the more effective protection of life and property in the country. In introducing these reforms a great many obstacles had to be surmounted; for there were still found not a few men in authority to whom the change from the old to the new order of things was most unwelcome.

All this while peace and order in the country was far from assured, for insurgents or brigands were infesting the provinces and the people in general lived in a continuous state of unrest and alarm. In October, 1909, Prince Ito fell a victim to an assassin at Harbin while en route for Europe. Misconception on the part of those whom he loved was the cause of all this. A few months later Yi Wan Yong, Korean prime minister, was attacked and seriously injured in Keijo by another Korean fanatic. These events made it plain that the protectorate regime would not work well with all its good intention and efforts, and it became evident that nothing remained, if the best and permanent interests of Chosen were to be secured and enjoyed, but her amalgamation with Japan. This idea had for some time past been entertained by men of light and leading in Chosen, and above all, the Ilchin Hoi, a great political party composed of the intellectual class and representative of public opinion at the time, strongly advocated the union of the two countries and memorialized both Governments, urging it as the most advisable action to be taken for the real benefit of both peoples. The consensus of public opinion in Japan was also found in favour of the step, so the Japanese Cabinet, coming to a final decision, approached the Korean Government on the subject, and a treaty of annexation between Japan and Chosen was signed on the 22nd of August, 1910, and was duly recognized by the world at large.

I. GENERAL REMARKS

The Treaty consists of a preamble and eight articles providing for the transfer of Korean sovereignty, treatment of the Korean Imperial Household, protection of life and liberty of the Koreans and advancement of their welfare, and appointment of Koreans as officials. At the same time that the treaty was published the Korean Emperor promulgated a mandate admonishing his people to conform to the spirit and aim of the annexation which was prompted by absolute necessity.

In consequence of the annexation the treaties that Japan had concluded with other powers automatically included Chosen, now an integral part of Japan, making void all the treaties and conventions signed between Chosen and foreign nations, but Japan sent a manifesto to her treaty powers announcing that the foreign rights acquired under the Korean Government would be duly respected, especially with regard to the existing Customs which would be left as they were for the next ten years.

Upon the conclusion of the treaty of annexation the Japanese Emperor was pleased to promulgate an Imperial Rescript giving the reason for the event and expressing his love for the Korean people. He accorded the Korean Imperial family treatment due to the Japanese Imperial family and settled on it the same amount of income previously received by it for its maintenance. An office was established for the management of the Household, and near relatives and some meritorious persons were made peers. The sum of ¥30,000,000 was donated by Imperial bounty to Chosen for distribution among various social and charitable works, while remission of taxes was granted to needy people and a general amnesty was extended to convicted prisoners.

For the administration of the new territory the organization of the Government-General was established, and at the same time the name of the country was changed from Tai-Han, adopted in 1897, back to Chosen. In 1910 Count Terauchi was then appointed first Governor-General and Mr. I. Yamagata, son of the great Prince Yama-

gata, Civil Superintendent. During the years following the annexation the authorities have been energetically introducing and carrying on many reforms along all lines of human activity, and the progress attained by the country under Japanese rule is by no means insignificant, though not accomplished wholly without blunders. In short, the new regime brought with it many of the advantages of modern civilized life to the Korean people.

Great as the improvement effected in the administration of Chosen was, the change in the times following the World War, necessitated a readjustment of the entire administrative system so as to fit it to new conditions, and plans for that purpose were in the process of being formed when in March, 1919, disturbances suddenly broke out in different parts of the country, and for some months the Government found itself fully occupied in restoring order, but it was possible to carry out the contemplated reforms in August the same year, and the re-organization of the Government-General became an accomplished fact. Among the new departures initiated, the most significant was that the post of Governor-General, hitherto open to a military man only, was thrown open to all, and next the adoption of a police system similar to that in the homeland thus superseding the former system which had gendarmes as its main force and was subject to much adverse comment abroad. Mr. Hara, the premier, in announcing these important reforms, declared it was the Government's intention to do its best to secure all the benefit possible from them, and by so doing raise Chosen to the same level as Japan herself.

2. New Policy Following the Administrative Reforms

In 1919 a sweeping change was effected in the personnel of the Government-General: General Hasegawa, Governor-General, and I. Yamagata, Civil Superintendent, resigned and their posts were filled

I. GENERAL REMARKS

by Baron Saito and Dr. Midzuno respectively. Baron Saito had long distinguished himself as a minister of state, while Dr. Midzuno had held a ministerial portfolio in the late Cabinet, and it was expected that both would prove equal to the trust placed in them that they would fulfil the great task. The new Governor-General, on assumption of office, made announcement of his new policy to the entire country, and stated that a liberal and righteous administration would be established in the peninsula in obedience to the august wishes of His Majesty, and urged both officials and people to united efforts for the achievement of the ideals set forth in the Imperial Rescript.

The principles upon which the reforms were based were: stabilization of peace and order, deference to public opinion, abatement of officialism, reform in administration, improvement of general living, and advancement of popular culture and welfare. And to accomplish these essential points definite plans were drawn up regarding the following:

- Non-discrimination between Japanese and Koreans.
- Simplification of laws and regulations.
- Promptness in conducting State business.
- Decentralization of power.
- Revision of local organization.
- Respect for native culture and customs.
- Freedom of speech, meeting, and press.
- Spread of education and development of industry.
- Completion of police force.
- Expansion of medical and sanitary organs.
- Guidance of popular thought.
- Opportunity for men of talent.
- Friendly feeling between Japanese and Koreans.

3. Physiography

Chosen or Korea is a peninsula extending southward from the north-east of Asia and forms part of the Japanese Empire. It is

washed on the east and west by the Sea of Japan and the Yellow Sea, and adjoins Manchuria and the Maritime Province on the north, the border being marked by the rivers Yalu and Tumen and the Ever-White Mountains, whence these streams run in opposite directions, while on the south it faces the west of Japan across the Korea Strait with the island of Tsushima about midway. It lies between the parallels of $33^{\circ}06'$ and 43° north and $124^{\circ}11'$ and $130^{\circ}56'$ east, and has an area of 220,741 square kilometers (85,228 square miles) constituting about one-third of the area of the Empire.

Sea-girt on three sides, Chosen has a long coast line of 8,674 kilometers, islands excluded. The east coast is but slightly indented and consequently possesses few good harbours other than Gensan and Seishin. The south and west coasts are, on the contrary, deeply indented and for the most part fringed with islands and islets and contain many good harbours, such as Fusan, Reisui, Mokpo, Jinsen, Chinnampo, etc. The difference between high and low tide is very marked on the west coast, notably in the vicinity of Jinsen where it reaches ten meters, while on the east coast near Gensan it is less than half a meter.

The country is largely mountainous. From the "Ever-White" Mountains which stretch along the Manchurian border, a lofty range runs southward and, after separating the northern provinces of Heian and Kankyo, takes a course near the east coast until it slopes down to meet the southern coast and so forms the backbone and watershed of the peninsula. This spinal deviation from the central line makes the eastern side steep and rockbound and devoid of plains and rivers deserving the name, whereas the opposite side, though broken by many lateral spurs, slopes more gently and often merges into open, fertile valleys, traversed by large rivers such as the Daido, Kan, Kin, Rakuto, etc. Dividing the country into two unequal parts, the south and north, the former is fairly level and agricultural, but the latter

I. GENERAL REMARKS

is hilly and rich in timber and minerals, thus holding more potentialities for industrial development.

The Korean climate is continental and runs to the extreme in cold and heat. Spring and autumn are each short but delightful seasons. In general the climate is comparatively mild in the south but rigorous in the north. While there is no considerable diversity in summer temperature throughout the country a great difference in the winter is noted between the north and south, and even the variation between day and night is very sharp, sometimes reaching 25 degrees in places near the Manchurian border. On the other hand, the east coast has a milder climate than the west coast, being at least two degrees higher except in summer, due to the less frequency of the prevailing wind in winter as well as to the presence of warm currents along its shores. The cold in winter fluctuates according to atmospheric pressure and there are frequent short spells of milder weather, so that the people commonly describe it as "three cold and four warm." The coldest month of the year is January and the hottest months are July and August.

The maximum, minimum, and mean temperatures so far registered in the chief centers from south to north are given in the following table:

Place	Greatest Heat, C.	Greatest Cold, C.	Mean Temp. in Heat, C.	Mean Temp. in Cold, C.
Fusan	35.0	-14.0	18.6	9.8
Mokpo	37.0	-14.2	17.7	9.7
Taikyu	39.2	-20.2	18.1	7.4
Zenshu	37.3	-15.3	17.6	7.4
Keijo	37.5	-23.1	16.1	5.9
Gensan	39.6	-21.9	15.1	6.0
Heijo	36.4	-28.5	14.6	4.2
Joshin	37.5	-24.6	12.7	3.9
Ryugampo	35.1	-28.8	12.9	4.2
Yuki	36.4	-24.3	10.4	2.3
Chukochin	38.0	-41.6	11.4	-2.9

The meteorology of eastern Asia is generally influenced by the incidence of the monsoons, and so in Chosen the direction of the prevailing wind remains almost constant for the season, i. e., northwesterly in winter and southerly in summer. The fall of rain and snow is more abundant than in Manchuria, but scanty compared with that in Japan proper, and for the most part ranges from 800 to 1,200 mm., diminishing from south to north. Fortunately, Chosen, unlike Japan, is outside the track of typhoons or the zone of earthquakes, and so enjoys immunity from their calamitous visitations. But between June and August, the wet months of the year, it often happens that exceedingly heavy rain falls locally, the amount in a day often exceeding 300 mm., with the result that the streams are flooded and great damage is done to crops and other property. The snowfall varies more or less every year with its season from November to March, except in the northern highlands where it sets in earlier and ends later than in other parts.

Throughout the year the rainfall is rather small, the air is semi-arid, and the hours of bright sunshine are many, hence evaporation is usually in excess of the rainfall except in a few eastern localities. The yearly fall is greatest in Fusan and district in the south, where it measures no less than 1,500 mm., and smallest in the basin of the Tumen, in the north, with only 500 mm. The dense fogs visiting the surrounding seas are notorious, and no part of the coast is free from them. Foggy days during the year number as many as 70 around the southern archipelago as centre, decreasing to as low as 20 in the more northern latitudes. The fogs, as a rule, are thicker the farther offshore they are, and in June and July, the season when they are densest, a fog will sometimes last for three whole days and nights.

4. Population

In old Korea a census was nominally taken for the sole purpose of fixing the basis of assessment, and often the men in charge indulged

in the vicious practice of falsifying returns with intent to fatten on the taxes paid by unrecorded families. The statistics made up in such manner were, of course unreliable. When the protectorate regime was established in 1906, as a preliminary to the efficient working of the civil administration, instructions were sent to each provincial police office to make actual and honest investigation of the entire population on a certain date, and this was, one might say, the first real census ever taken. The count could not be made as accurately as desired owing to many difficulties in the way, yet the results obtained gave a much truer idea of the population than previous calculations, for up to that time the population had been returned at something more than 5,000,000, whereas the new investigation put it at 9,781,000.

Immigration of Japanese into Chosen may be said to have begun after the opening of Fusen in 1876, and they numbered approximately 10,000 at the time of the China-Japan War, their settlement, however, being confined to the open ports only. About the time of the Russo-Japanese War, with the expansion of Japanese influence and the opening of the Korean railways, they began to penetrate into the interior, and their number increased considerably under the protectorate; while after the annexation the stream of immigration tended to swell in volume.

Along with the improvement of economic and sanitary conditions in the country the population has of late considerably increased, and the latest investigation taken at the end of 1931 puts the approximate total at twenty million of which five hundred thousand or 2.5 per cent. were Japanese and thirty-eight thousand or 0.18 per cent. foreigners of whom 96 per cent. were Chinese. The average density per square kilo is calculated at 91.8 as against 171 in Japan proper (which is now overpeopled), and varies according to locality, the south being usually more populous than the north, ranging between 170.7 and 36.0 to the square kilo. Of the entire population 83.3 per cent. are

agriculturists. The proportion of men to women at the end of 1931 was 100 to 96.3 putting the total excess of males over females at nearly half a million, while the average for the past 10 years shows that the birth rate exceeds the death rate by 15.78 per thousand, giving a natural increase of some two hundred thousand a year.

(1) Population of Provinces, End of 1931

Province	Korean	Japanese	Foreign (incl. Chinese)	Total	Density Per sq. Kilo
Keiki	1,923,648	129,924	6,588	2,060,160	160.8
North Chusei..	855,507	7,915	474	863,896	116.5
South Chusei..	1,337,818	23,543	1,549	1,362,910	168.1
North Zenra ..	1,420,775	33,378	2,118	1,456,271	170.7
South Zenra ..	2,199,110	42,083	1,142	2,242,335	161.5
North Keisho..	2,267,620	46,993	1,441	2,316,054	122.0
South Keisho..	1,991,282	83,793	900	2,075,975	168.7
Kokai	1,464,799	17,734	2,552	1,485,085	88.8
South Heian ..	1,271,272	33,328	1,897	1,306,497	87.5
North Heian ..	1,467,111	19,352	10,055	1,496,518	52.6
Kogen	1,386,565	11,079	581	1,398,225	53.2
South Kankyo.	1,426,226	36,643	3,467	1,466,336	45.9
North Kankyo.	698,435	28,901	5,360	732,696	36.0
 Total	 19,710,168	 514,666	 38,124	 20,262,958	 91.8
1930	19,685,587	501,867	69,109	20,256,563	(Average) 91.8
1925	18,543,326	424,740	47,460	19,015,528	(Average) 86.1
1920	16,916,078	347,850	25,031	17,288,989	(Average) 78.3
1910	13,128,780	171,543	12,694	13,313,017	(Average) 60.3
					(Average)

(2) Population of Principal Cities and Towns, End of 1931

Towns	Korean	Japanese	Chinese	Other	Total
Keiki:					
Keijo	261,232	100,323	3,420	457	365,432
Jinsen	51,005	11,373	1,469	34	63,881
Kaijo	48,059	1,522	96	26	49,703
Suigen	11,192	1,660	34	2	12,888
Yeitoho	7,129	1,010	88	—	8,227

I. GENERAL REMARKS

Towns	Korean	Japanese	Chinese	Other	Total
North Chusei:					
Seishu	12,539	2,791	60	11	15,401
Chusbu	22,863	1,188	45	—	24,096
South Chusei:					
Koshu	10,200	2,098	139	10	12,447
Taiden	16,064	7,133	87	—	23,284
Kokei	10,441	1,633	118	—	12,192
Fuyo	11,587	291	26	—	11,904
Tenan	11,685	1,160	157	—	13,002
Chochiin	7,042	1,300	71	—	8,413
North Zenra:					
Zenshu	32,575	5,440	361	34	38,410
Kunsan	16,543	9,115	580	1	26,239
Riri	14,274	3,748	76	—	18,098
Seiyu	13,678	1,311	102	2	15,091
South Zenra:					
Koshu	25,581	7,265	51	27	32,924
Mokpo	24,805	8,045	198	14	33,062
Reisui	22,047	3,217	49	—	25,313
Saishu	37,569	674	11	—	38,254
North Keisho:					
Taikyu	75,777	25,750	594	59	102,180
Kinsen	12,802	1,872	47	—	14,721
Anto	14,359	780	14	7	15,160
Hoko	10,095	2,386	61	—	12,542
Keishu	17,432	979	30	—	18,441
Shoshu	24,845	1,204	62	—	26,111
South Keisho:					
Fusan	93,674	45,502	329	33	139,538
Massan	21,506	5,265	67	8	26,846
Shinshu	21,543	2,264	17	12	23,836
Toei	18,322	2,984	44	5	21,355
Chinkai	12,863	4,378	15	—	17,256
Torai	16,762	910	14	3	17,689
Kokai:					
Kaishu	20,515	2,699	94	7	23,315
Shariin	21,655	1,843	256	—	23,754
Kenjiho	9,348	2,264	218	—	11,830

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Towns	Korean	Japanese	Chinese	Other	Total
South Heian:					
Heijo	124,156	19,268	655	136	144,215
Chinnampo	32,474	6,178	365	9	39,026
Anshu	16,444	327	52	1	16,826
North Heian:					
Shingishu	29,759	7,876	4,733	1	42,369
Gishu	9,512	466	120	5	10,103
Sensen	12,869	504	71	18	13,462
Teishu	8,435	915	39	—	9,389
Kokai	8,571	626	75	15	9,287
Hokuchin (Unsan) ..	13,583	200	616	57	14,456
Kōgen:					
Shunsen	9,027	1,669	17	5	10,718
Tetsugen	13,425	1,095	106	5	14,631
Koryo	13,281	854	10	—	14,145
South Kankyo:					
Kanko	31,979	7,215	244	15	39,453
Gensan	33,117	9,511	315	36	42,982
Hokusei	16,712	653	66	—	17,431
Konan	13,585	9,417	494	3	23,499
North Kankyo:					
Ranan	8,437	6,027	267	—	14,731
Seishin	24,891	9,016	903	21	34,831
Joshin	9,881	1,598	117	11	11,607
Yuki	19,135	2,284	898	—	22,317
Kainei	14,713	2,654	347	17	17,726

Note: The first town in each province is the seat of provincial government.

(3) Population According to Occupation, End of 1931

Occupation	Korean	Japanese	Chinese	Foreign			
				American	British	Other	
Agriculture, Forestry, Stock-breeding, Fishery	16,447,149	54,251	9,221	—	—	—	14
Industry	434,880	74,151	5,043	64	13	—	16
Commerce, Transportation ..	1,247,619	148,182	16,053	36	29	—	127
Public Service and Professions	547,541	182,660	645	621	210	—	184
Miscellaneous	1,082,978	32,832	5,041	1	8	—	17
Unrecorded	350,001	22,590	776	1	—	—	4
Total	19,710,168	514,666	36,778	724	260	—	362

5. Koreans Abroad

By one theory the cradle of the Korean race was in and around a place called Fuyo, on the River Sungari near Changchun, Manchuria, before the Christian era and innumerable Koreans as well as those of mixed race remained and scattered all over Manchuria and Mongolia.

It seems, therefore, natural for them to settle in these sections.

In later periods those who had created the nation in the Peninsula began a return movement into the more sparsely inhabited lands of their ancestors. Especially the highlanders living along the frontier, from time to time, crossed the Tumen River in great numbers and settled in the neighbouring Chinese territory known as Chientao. These settlers now numbering 402,841 or 80 per cent. of the total population of Chientao are mostly farmers whose honest labour turned the wild but rich virgin soil into fertile lands.

More than half of the arable land in Chientao is in Korean ownership and a large part of the remainder, though under Chinese ownership, is cultivated by Korean tenants.

Other groups of Koreans on the borderland crossed the Yalu River and proceeded to the interior of Manchuria for the same purpose. After the Russo-Japanese War, still greater numbers of immigrants from the south of Korea swarmed into Manchuria through Antung and the South Manchuria Railway, and many settled in the regions along the Chinese Eastern Railway. Now they are scattered throughout Manchuria even in the remotest interior. According to Consular statistics, at present they number about 226,394. But the real figure would perhaps be double this.

The tremendous development of the railways and communication facilities in recent years is one of the chief reasons for this emigration movement, but the success in rice cultivation in that part of the world attracted the Koreans, since the northern Chinese had no experience

of growing rice in wet paddy fields. The result is that the Korean immigrants now monopolize the tilling of paddy fields in Manchuria.

At that time there was no anti-Korean spirit among the Chinese people. On the contrary the Chinese land-owners welcomed Korean farmers.

But as time went on the Chinese officials and land-owners began to persecute the Korean peasants by collecting exorbitant taxes and robbing them of their very means of livelihood. The living conditions of the Korean immigrants became too miserable to describe. They were originally a sort of hunger marchers; they marched to Manchuria empty-handed and tilled the soil with what money they could borrow from the Chinese usurers. But more recently when harvest time came their crops have been taken away by the land-owners and their cash and goods seized by the Chinese and Korean bandits.

After the outbreak of the Manchurian affair of September 18, 1931 the defeated Chinese soldiers and bandits plundered and massacred the Korean peasants, so that a great number had to take refuge in the South Manchurian Railway zone and many others made their escape to Chosen. The Japan Consulates and the Korean Peoples' Co-operative Guilds in Manchuria were busy in providing them with food and shelter. The refugees accommodated in this manner numbered 15,000 up to the end of 1931.

Now about 90 per cent of the Korean population in Manchuria are farmers. In 1931 their dry farms in Chientao produced about three million koku of millet, beans, etc., while their wet paddy fields in the region just opposite the Yalu river yielded ten thousand koku of rice.

There are Peoples' Co-operative Guilds, Credit Associations and hospitals for the benefit of these immigrants.

With regard to their protection, the Government-General has been co-operating with the Foreign Office of the Home Government since 1921—when an agreement between the two Offices was made, by

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which the former controls education, public health, quarantine, banking, industries and relief work, while the latter is in charge of police affairs and matters of investigation and census registration.

At the present time, one Korean Vice-Consul is stationed in Mukden and the Consul-General at Chientao, the Consuls at Mukden, Changchun and Antung, have been given additional post of Secretary of the Government-General in order that the Government-General of Chosen may co-operate with the Foreign office of the Home Government. In this manner it is hoped to effect a thorough-going protection of Koreans abroad.

From 1921 a special account for the protection of Koreans abroad has been inserted every year in the budget of the Government-General.

In 1931, ¥724,795 was given as subsidies (as compared with ¥288,368 in 1921) to education, banking, medical care, farming, industry, relief, educational tours, and to the private railway in Chientao.

A Korean Secretary of the Government-General makes periodical lecturing tours throughout Manchuria, carrying with him moving pictures of recent Korean life and other films of interest.

There are still many Korean immigrants living in Asiatic Russia, especially in Vladivostok and Nikolaevsk. The Koreans living along the Maritime Province north and south of Vladivostok are, with few exceptions, engaged in rice cultivation as are their fellows in Manchuria.

The Korean immigrants in North America, Hawaii and Mexico settled there some thirty years ago when immigration of orientals in America was unrestricted. Most of these immigrants are labourers, but some of them are political refugees who still engage in anti-Japanese propaganda among foreigners as well as their own nationals.

Political refugees in Manchuria have, from time to time, returned to their homeland, crossing the border and carrying on guerilla warfare with frontier guards. Both the police and civil population have suffered considerable damage from their attacks.

Some of them are sworn communists, and are in close alliance with Chinese bandits and Russian Bolsheviks.

Korean malcontents in Shanghai organized a Provisional Government as soon as the Independence Movement of 1919 was started in Korea, and have since been engaged in several political conspiracies. But owing to their internecine quarrels and lack of funds, they made but little progress. Nevertheless they continued their activities and in 1927, when the Chinese Nationalist army moved northward, many Korean students in China volunteered to join the army in order to draw sympathy for their cause from the Nationalist Government and to arouse a revolutionary spirit among their Korean brethren.

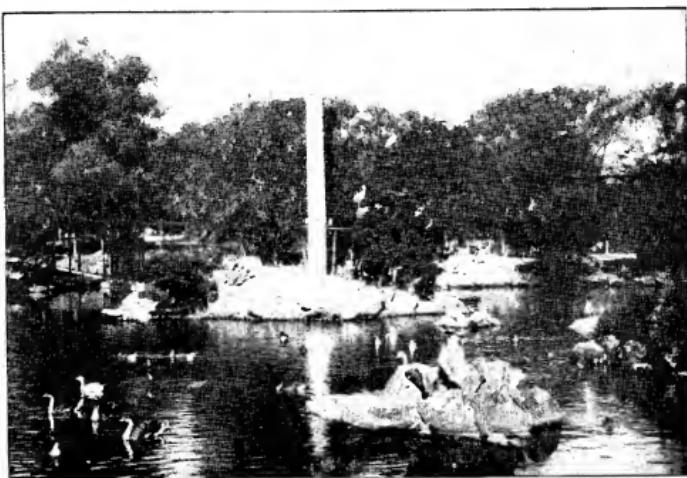
It is true that the efforts of the authorities and the benevolent rule of successive governors-general, has effected considerable change in the general attitude, and there is much better feeling among Koreans both at home and abroad.

6. Race and Language

Opinions differ as to the exact origin of the Koreans. It is evident, however, that they are of the Mongol family and are closely allied to the Japanese. From the various historic relics discovered, as well as from the extensive anthropological study conducted throughout the country, it would appear that the prehistoric inhabitants of the peninsula, from whom the present Koreans are descended, were of the same race as those then dwelling in the western half of Japan, in Manchuria, and in the southern part of the Siberian littoral. As time went on, much intermingling of blood took place among these branches, especially in the case of Koreans and Chinese, since Chinese colonies were established along the north-western coast from very early times, but that they did not supersede the native race in any appreciable degree is clear from their descendants being distinct from Chinese in physiognomy, though black, straight hair, dark, oblique eyes, and a tinge of bronze in the skin are always present. In language, Korean



Cherry blossoms in the East Palace Gardens



Native Birds in the Zoological Gardens

colours are white and light blue, and the large majority of the people are still to be seen clothed in white at all seasons. In point of comfort, however, the Korean dress appears unexcelled in the world, being cool in warm weather and warm in cold. As the prevailing colour for clothes is white, washing is an important affair in every household, and it is a very common sight to see a group of Korean women engaged in washing, mostly by the side of a running brook.

Korean houses of the upper classes have tiled roofs and are surrounded by walls pierced with a double gateway, outer and inner. The main building contains a large middle room which serves as parlour and office, and at both ends of it are smaller rooms for the use of male members of the family. The women live in an inner apartment in accordance with the custom of keeping the sexes apart. On the other hand, houses of the common folk are for the most part small, low, and thatched, and have but few rooms, the walls of which are simply yet firmly built of stone and clay. Almost all are but one storey in height. Under old conditions high buildings were forbidden. Now that no such restriction exists, two-storey and even brick houses are favoured, especially in urban districts. The most singular part of a Korean house is its heating arrangement called ondol. The floor is made of flag-stones plastered over with clay and covered with thick oiled paper, and underneath, forming as it were the joists, runs a series of horizontal flues in connection with each other. Fire is made outside this room, in another earth-floor room which serves as a kitchen. Over this fire is placed the kettles and boiling-pots where the food is cooked. The hot, smoke-laden air passes through the flues under the floor of the room, thus economising fuel which is made to serve the double purpose of cooking and heating. The smoke passes out through a chimney on the other side the flue which is frequently carried first for some distance underground. The floor of a room heated in this way is most comfortable in the Korean winter.

Rice is the principal food, and is eaten with meat, fish (mostly

dried), and various vegetables, but in the country millet or barley is substituted for the costly rice. The Koreans have a particular liking for strong spices, such as red pepper and garlic. A pickle called "Kimchi" is an indispensable adjunct to Korean meals, and a well-to-do family keeps a good stock of it. It is usually made of white cabbage and radish mixed with fruits, red pepper, etc., and is preserved in deep earthenware jars. The meals are served on little low tables, one for each person, and are taken with spoon and chopsticks. Brass vessels are largely used besides those of porcelain. Sool, made from rice, similar to the sake of Japan is the common drink.

In Chosen it is the rule for a newly-wedded woman to enter the family of her husband, though in some few cases the man makes his home with her family. Marriage cannot be contracted between near relatives, nor between blood relatives on the male side, not even after the lapse of generations. Monogamy, taught by Confucius, has been observed from of old, but the chief object of marriage being the generation of issue by which to perpetuate one's line, concubinage was recognized in the case of a marriage proving childless. This is illegal and the custom itself seems to be on the wane. The marriage of young people is usually arranged by their guardians without regard to their wishes, but there is now appearing a tendency to respect the will of the parties themselves. Until the day of marriage the engaged couple usually do not meet, and have probably never before seen one another. A wedding is always conducted at the bride's home, and after that the bridegroom takes her to his own house where the ceremony is concluded. In the days of the Korean Government it was prescribed that the nubile age was fifteen for males and fourteen for females, yet in reality many males were married at an even earlier age. Since 1915, however, no marriage of a male under 17 or female under 15 is legally recognized.

A funeral service is performed by relatives and close friends without the assistance of a priest, and the body is invariably interred, the

idea of cremation still being repugnant to Koreans in general. The choice of a burial site is of very great importance, and to decide this geomancers are called in. The period of mourning ranges from three months to three years according to the degree of relationship. Ancestor-worship based on Confucian principles is held most dear by the Koreans, and the custom is to enshrine the tablets of their dead for four generations back at home, and to conduct memorial services for those of more remote generations at the family burial-ground.

Allied to ancestor worship, which is the principal religious tenet of the Koreans, is animism. This still prevails among the majority of the people who believe that spirits pervade all nature, and for them every place, every corner of their habitations, and almost everything on earth has its spirit, usually an evil one, and this faith is symbolized, for instance, by the hideous images one often sees carved on wayside posts. The superstitious fear of these spirits haunts the lives of all credulous folk. Should a house take fire, or a man contract a disease, it is always ascribed to the malignant act of some mysterious spirit, so sorcerers are called in to expel such spirits by weird music and dancing.

8. Principal Cities and Places of Interest

Keijo, or Seoul, the seat of the Government-General, is situated about the middle of the peninsula near the western coast. It is a city of great natural beauty with the lofty peaks of Hokkan-San on the north and the green hill of Nan-San on the south, while the River Han skirts it on the south-west, thus making a very beautiful site for the capital of the country. As the capital of old Korea for five centuries, it abounds in palaces, gates, and other sights of historic or artistic interest, all proclaiming the glory of by-gone days. Under the new regime the city has been greatly modernized and during recent years has made tremendous municipal development, as is evidenced by the increase in up-to-date buildings, improved streets, and



Panorama of Port of Jinsen (Chemulpo)

spots of Chosen and is a very popular resort for picnic parties from the capital since the visit can be made in one day.

Fusan, 280 miles from Keijo, is the main gateway to Chosen and the southern terminus of the Korean trunk line. The harbour is excellently protected with a range of hills on the north-west and sentinel-like islands on the south, and the largest vessels afloat can approach the quay. The port, the oldest and largest in the peninsula, was once the only channel of traffic between Japan and Korea, but the opening of the railway and the improvement effected in the land and sea connection at its piers have made it an important doorway to the continent, and each year adds to its expansion and prosperity. Fusan and Shimonoseki (Japan) are joined by ferry boats which ply between them regularly twice a day doing the distance in eight hours. Fusan is the seat of the provincial government. Seven miles north of the town is a delightful spa called Torai lying at the foot of a charming hill and reached by motor-car or tram. Its waters, clear and of an alkaline nature, are said to have various curative effects.

Masan is a pretty port at the head of Chinkai Bay with a screen of hills for background. Besides commanding a superb view of the bay it has the advantage of being situated in the most salubrious part of the peninsula. Hence it has a reputation as a health resort. Old Masan is the native town, while New Masan is chiefly inhabited by Japanese and has well-laid-out streets. The town is 4 miles by rail from Sanroshin, a town on the main line.

Taikyu, 203 miles south of Keijo and situated in a vast fertile plain, is the principal centre for the distribution of all kinds of produce in the south as well as the seat of the provincial government. One of the four largest cities in Chosen, Taikyu is equipped with electric light, waterworks, telephone, and other modern conveniences. Great fairs especially for the sale of herbal medicines, are periodically held here which attract immense crowds from far and near. The sur-

rounding country is noted for its sericulture which becomes more important each year. Agriculture also flourishes, the apple especially being grown in large quantities. Taikyu is already very much to the fore and in time will be classed with Heijo as a typical industrial city.

Keishu lies 43 miles from Taikyu and may be reached either by rail or motor-bus. This old town was the capital of the Kingdom of Silla, which lasted nearly 1,000 years, and abounds in various interesting scenes and ruins, such as palaces, tombs, temples, etc., recalling the glorious days of Silla and so is an important centre for the study of Oriental art. The ruins, while showing the influence of Chinese art, present also native characteristics of the period and are worthy of attention. Quite a number of antiquities excavated in the neighbourhood are exhibited in the local museum. Keishu is called the Nara of Chosen because it bears some resemblance to the old capital of Japan both in scenery and topography. Among the various sights in this part of the country the best known are Bukkoku-ji and Sekkutsu-an situated 10 miles away, the one being an ancient Buddhist temple with two pagodas, and the other a sacred stone cave containing images of Buddha and his saints carved in bas-relief, and all are typical of the style of religious architecture and art prevailing in ancient Korea.

Taiden, 104 miles from Keijo, is the junction for the Konan Line, and the commercial center, next to Taikyu, of the middle south. In 1905, when the Kei-Fu Line was completed, there were but few Japanese families in the town, but it has since grown so rapidly that it has now 23,000 inhabitants. On January 20, 1931 the Government-General announced its decision to move here the Provincial Government of South Chusei from Koshu (Kong-ju). A fine Provincial Office has been begun and the city may look forward to becoming one of the greatest cities of Chosen. Seven miles north-west is the hot-spring of Jujo. It is a quiet resort full of rural charm and its waters are said to possess a larger amount of radium emanation than those of any other spa in Chosen.

North of Taiden, are the Onyo hot springs, which have been famous amongst Koreans for many hundreds of years. The town is reached from Tenan (on the main line from Keijo to Taiden) by a branch line going west. Through carriages to Onyo can be found on certain trains from Keijo, and visitors are increasing. The spa is well laid out and the waters are good in nervous and rheumatic complaints. Excellent modern accommodation can be obtained at the Onyo Railway Hotel.

Fuyo, 12 miles from Ronsan Station on the Konan line, is situated on the bank of River Kin (or Saja River or White Horse River). It was the capital of the ancient Kingdom of Packje and numerous historical remains are still preserved. There is a precipice known as "Falling Flowers" on the bank of the river. The name was given in commemoration of the court ladies of Packje who gathered on that precipice and jumped into the river below when pursued by the invading troops of Silla and China. The "Dragon-Fishing" Isle and the "Self-Warming" Rock, the "Half-Moon" Castle and the ancient mausoleums, temples and pagoda along the river are all worth seeing.

Kunsan, 14 miles from Riri on the main Konan line, is situated on the bank of the Kinko near its mouth. One of the leading ports in the peninsula, it was opened to trade in 1890 and now conducts regular shipping services to other Korean ports and to Japan and China. Near by are several fishing centres, while in the rear of the town stretch the vast districts of Zenshu and Kokei, known as "the granary of Chosen." Kunsan's greatest, if not its only export, is rice, and in the season the entire town presents a scene of animated bustle. In the town are found many rice-cleaning mills and along the water front many godowns. Kunsan Park is on a hill in its eastern part and affords the visitor a bird's eye view of the town and its environs of rural beauty.

Zenshu, 30 miles from Kunsan via Riri, is famous for its historical remains and its beautiful scenery, such as the Ancestral Shrine of

Prince Yi, "Nankosan" Castle and "Tokushin" Lotus Pond. The vast plain of Zenshu is one of the largest granaries of Chosen. It produces about one million koku of rice of the best quality and the bulk of it is transported to Kunsan for shipment abroad.

Zenshu is also famous for special products such as Korean fans, paper, persimmon and ginger. The soft persimmon, dried persimmon and ginger preserves produced here are of high quality.

Mokpo, is the terminus of the Konan Line and occupies a very important place in the Korean shipping trade. The port was opened in 1897 and derives its prosperity from the rich lands lying behind it. The harbour is snugly sheltered by a hill on the north-west, a promontory on the south-east, and an island at its entrance, and the water is deep, even at low tide, so that ships of 15,000 tons can cast anchor close in shore. It has a regular steamship line plying to other Korean ports and to Japan proper. Raw cotton, grain, and marine products are the chief articles of export, and in the cotton season one sees "mountain high" heaps of goods on the shore.

Heijo, 161 miles from Keijo, and the seat of the South Heian provincial government, is the largest town and the centre of commercial and industrial activities in the north west. It stands on the right bank of the River Daido and occupies a most prominent economic position. This is the city in which the famous Kija founded his kingdom, to be supplanted afterwards by the kingdom of Kokuryo which prospered for 700 years, and it abounds in historic monuments and scenes. Around the town are many points of interests to visitors, the best known of them being Botandai, a picturesque height overlooking the magnificent river below, which is within twenty minutes' ride by motor. It is the site of a fierce battle during the China-Japan war.

Chinnampo, 34 miles by rail from Heijo and located near the mouth of the Daido, is the largest trading port in North West Chosen. While it has a natural harbour the lack of proper accommodation was for

long keenly felt, and a dock was started in 1909 and completed in seven years at great expense. It is now possible to moor two steamers of the 3,000 ton class at the same time. There is a regular line from this port to China and Japan in addition to the local coasting service. About 30 miles south of Chinnampo, a summer bathing resort has been developed chiefly by the foreign missionaries near a village called Sorai. During July and August this resort is nearly as popular as the Beach at Gensan.

Shingishu, 308 miles from Keijo, is an open port and also the North Heian provincial capital. The town stands on the left bank of the Yalu, which forms the boundary between Chosen and China, and occupies a very important position. On the opposite side of the river is Antung one of the largest cities in Manchuria, and an iron bridge, 3,093 feet long with a footway on either side, connects the two towns as well as the Korean and Manchurian railways. Shingishu is still young, but various industries are being developed here, taking advantage of the great navigable waters, and there is every sign that this gateway of Chosen will grow in prosperity. Among the chief industries are lumbering, rice-cleaning, and paper-making. In the amount of trade Shingishu is fifth in the trading ports of Chosen.

Gensan, 140 miles north of Keijo and situated on Eiko Bay, is the finest port on the east coast of the peninsula. Two promontories jutting out north and south of it, and a few greencrested islets outside the bay form for it a natural breakwater. The harbour works started years ago are now completed, and all ships plying between West Japan and Vladivostok make regular calls here. Gensan was opened in 1891, and has since made such considerable progress that it now ranks among the leading Korean ports. At the eastern end of the town is Shotoen, a very beautiful beach with green pines skirting it, and in the summer season there is always a great rush of people to this ideal resort. On the opposite side of the bay, facing the Sea of Japan, a charming summer resort has been developed chiefly by the

missionary families, which is most conveniently reached from Katsuma, the station next south of Gensan.

Seishin, 330 miles from Gensan, is an important port and the commercial centre of North Chosen. Up to the Russo-Japanese War it was a mere fishing hamlet and its growth began when it was made an open port in 1908. Since the opening of the northern section of the Kankyo Railway it has become more thriving. The harbour is deep and offers comfortable anchorage to large ships, but its broad entrance, making it a prey to high waves, is a disadvantage and steps are being taken to overcome this handicap. Now that the railway from Kainei to Tunwha is likely to be completed, thus making connection with Kirin and Changchun on the South Manchuria Railway, Seishin may look forward to considerable increase in shipping. South from Seishin are the Shuotsu hot springs, on the main line from Keijo. A bus service runs from Shuotsu Station which reaches the springs in twenty minutes. The delightful situation, the beautiful scenery, and the excellent accommodation has already earned for it the name of "the Beppu of Chosen." The waters are said to be the best in Chosen.

Kainei, 58 miles north of Seishin, is the terminus of the railway from Seishin. Surrounded by a fertile plain and situated on the right bank of the Tumen, beyond which lies the district of Chientao, the town occupies a very important place in the trade with North Manchuria, being traversed by one of the old highways joining the two lands. When the Tumen is frozen over during the winter the river is quite busy with traffic.

9. Kongo-san

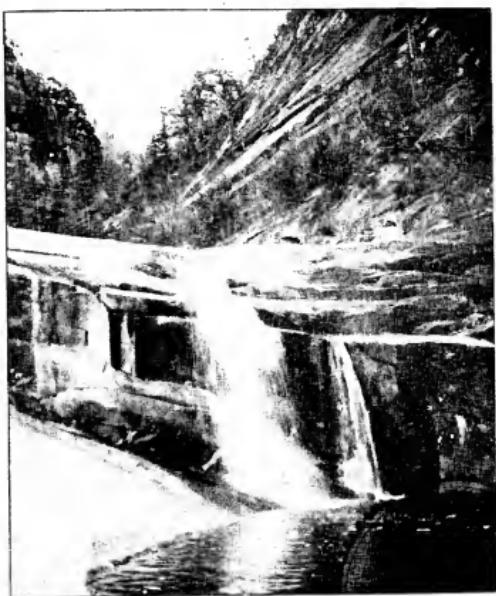
Kongo-san, known to foreigners as the Diamond Mountains, is situated in the province of Kogen near the east coast and is part of the great mountain range forming the backbone of the peninsula. The mountain, about 50 miles in circumference, consists of a large cluster of countless rocky peaks reputed of old to number "twelve thousand."

All the peaks are very rugged and fantastic in form, towering boldly into the sky from a wild growth of primeval sylvan vegetation below, and embrace numerous ravines and canyons through which run crystal waters amid huge rocks of grotesque shape. It is these streams that impart infinite charm to the mountain scenery as they rush down in many sparkling falls before settling for a while in deep, emerald-green pools, creating a veritable fairyland. Altogether, it is the form not the height of the rocky peaks that makes it a sight at once unique and wonderful, as the rocks are diversified through the process of thousands of winters' weathering into all manner of fanciful forms, and these, seen from afar, present a purplish-brown colour which adds greatly to their grandeur and impressiveness. This is most strikingly typified in Bambutsuso, perhaps the finest part of the mountain.

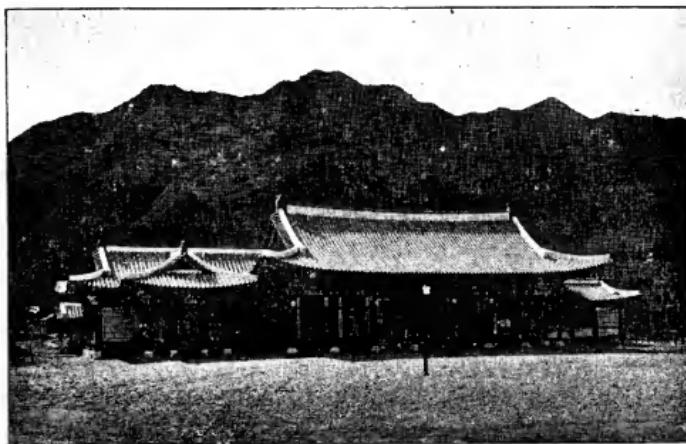
The mountain is now usually described under three names. The western side of it facing inland is called Uchi or Inner Kongo, and the eastern side looking toward the sea, Soto or Outer Kongo, while the extension of it jutting into the sea in broken masses near Kojo is known by the name Umi or Sea Kongo. Besides, there is Shir or New Kongo lying to the south-east.

Each of these districts has its characteristic scenery and it is difficult to say which is more beautiful. In the current year the electric railway from Tetsugen on the Genzan Line has been extended to Choanji the Chief temple of Uchi Kongo and it is now possible for the hurried traveller to leave Keijo by the night train and see the beauties of this section of the mountains and return to Keijo during the following night. But such a short visit is unworthy of the glories of Kongo-san, and the visitor is recommended to give at least a week to appreciate this famous pleasure ground. The highest peak, Biroho, is only 6,000 ft., but amongst mountain scenery of this kind, Kongo-san probably takes rank as the best in the world.

The mountains have been famous in Chinese literature for nearly



Gyokuryudo, Crystal Valley



Choanji Railway Station

II. Government Organization

10. Government-General and its Affiliated Offices

The Government General of Chosen was inaugurated on the 29th, of August, 1910, the day on which annexation was effected, but as the immediate organization of all offices necessary was impossible, the organs existing during the protectorate period were retained in their entirety for the time being, and the Resident-Général was made executive chief of the new regime, while the various offices of the defunct Korean Government, with few exceptions, were likewise retained to serve the Government-General.

After the preliminary work was completed, organic regulations for the Government-General were promulgated on September 30 following. As provided in these regulations the Sotoku or Governor-General was appointed directly by the Crown from the army or navy to command the forces in defence of the country and to exercise supreme control over the administration. He was authorized to memorialize the Throne and receive the Imperial sanction through the prime minister, and to issue general ordinances in virtue of his delegated or discretionary power.

At the same time, regulations governing the affiliated offices were promulgated, by which a Central Council was organized as an advisory body for the Governor-General with its members appointed from among prominent Koreans. With the idea of securing the public peace, the gendarmerie police system was adopted with headquarters in the metropolis and subordinate offices in the provinces. The commander of the gendarmerie was additionally made head of the police, and gendarme captains were also placed in charge of provincial police affairs.

The application of all Japanese laws to Chosen should have followed on the annexation, but the widely different condition of the Korean masses did not warrant this at the beginning, and induced the Government to frame special laws for this land, except with regard to the post and telegraph services, patent rights, copy-right, public accounts, etc., to which the laws of Japan were made to apply in whole or in part, as unity was desirable for their smooth working.

Since the establishment of the present regime, reforms and improvements have been introduced from time to time as occasion called for them, but in 1919, a thorough-going reform was instituted to meet the changed situation after the World War. Though the plan adopted was prevented for a time from execution owing to the so-called independence agitation in March, that year, it was at last put into effect in August following.

The principal aim of the reform, as stated in the Imperial Rescript issued at the time, was to extend to the Koreans "a fair and impartial treatment in all respects," and "to secure a good and enlightened government" in conformity with the demands of the age. The choice of Governor-General was now widened in scope and even civilians were made eligible for appointment, while on the other hand his competency in the matter of national defence was limited to making application to the Military Commander in Chosen for the despatch of forces when necessary for the preservation of peace and order.

The Seimu-sokan or Vice Governor-General, as hitherto, was charged with assisting the Governor-General, as his chief lieutenant in the administration, and with the supervision of the entire business of bureaus and departments.

The names of the central offices were changed, and they were styled bureaus instead of departments, though with little difference in meaning in either case. The Educational Bureau, formerly part of the Home Affairs Department, was made into an independent one

and placed on an equal footing with other bureaus. The Police Headquarters as an independent office was abolished, and a Police Bureau created in the Government-General.

Along with these rearrangements of central offices, adjustment was made regarding the business conducted by the various offices with the object of avoiding red-tapeism, and the execution of general affairs, except in the case of very important matters, was entirely entrusted to the heads of the bureaus and departments. At the same time, the appointment of Korean high officials was made easier than before so as to open the way for placing Koreans of ability in responsible posts.

The police and local organizations were also reformed, and the system of using gendarmerie as the principal force for the policing of the country and subordination of the civil police to it was abandoned, while placing the police in the hands of the provincial governors. Consequently, the police offices, which stood distinctly outside the sphere of local executive organs, ceased to exist, and an ordinary police department was formed in each province with a secretary at its head. Police stations were established in all cities and districts, and a police training school was established in Keijo to train men on modern lines.

In December, 1924, in conformity with the radical retrenchment policy of the home Government, the organization of the administrative machinery in the peninsula was revised to effect as great an economy as possible, and various offices, central and local, were abolished or, where possible, amalgamated, while officials, high and low, were considerably reduced in number. At the same time the general transaction of business in every department was made more business-like and the heads of bureaus and sections were given wider competency with an eye to greater efficiency. Further decentralization of control was then planned and, as a result many government institutions, such as provincial hospitals, middle-grade schools, and meteorological sta-

was limited to dealing with cases in which, if civil, both parties were Korean, and if criminal, the accused were Korean, but in March, 1920, the regulations for courts of justice were revised, removing this restriction in their powers, and Koreans are now competent to take part in the examination of cases in which people of any nationality are involved.

12. Elimination of Formalism

The administration of Chosen tended formerly to place too much weight on formality. Prior to 1919, for instance, all government officials were required to wear uniform and even a sword, and their stiff appearance was much criticized as a symbol of militarism, but in August of that year the system was abolished except for the police, jailers, and Customs officers. Later on, however, for the bench and bar a robe modelled on that in use in Japan was prescribed, because it was considered necessary for law courts to present a dignified appearance when engaged in administering the law.

In order to avoid a tendency toward centralization of power, the Government in April, 1920, revised the regulations governing the powers of local authorities, and gave them wider competency with regards to matters formerly presented for decision to the highest authority. In December of the same year the regulations for the conduct of business were revised to simplify and speed up the handling of papers and documents.

13. Deference to Public Opinion

Previous to 1919 the number of newspapers permitted publication was limited to the few already in existence, and it was practically impossible for anyone to issue a new journal, but permission was given from December of that year for the publication of several new daily papers in Korean or in Japanese. Restriction of public meetings was

also much mitigated, and even political meetings, the holding of which was formerly not permitted, were allowed in certain circumstances. Freedom of speech and meeting being thus generally recognized so far as it was not prejudicial to public order, associations of every description have since sprung up in large numbers throughout the country, including some purely political.

As the highest Korean consulting body, the Central Council is convened several times a year to deliberate on questions presented to it by the Governor-General. In April, 1921, revision was made in its organization, by which, treatment of its members was improved, restriction in their voting power withdrawn, their term of service fixed, etc. At the same time influential men from every province were selected and added to it so as to make the institution representative of the entire country. The Central Council consists of 65 members, and 5 advisers under the Chairmanship of the Vice Governor-General, but with its own vice-chairman.

14. Making Known the Real Chosen

The Government-General has not been remiss in making Chosen really known to the outside world through the publication of periodicals, pamphlets, and illustrations. In 1920 a Board of Information was formed with the object of giving as much publicity as possible to the actual state of things in Chosen, and in 1922 this was joined to the Statistics Section and made an Investigation Section to carry on the work even more extensively. In 1920 a moving picture corps was also formed to make known the condition of Chosen to Japan and vice versa. The films, depicting the affairs and lives of both Koreans and Japanese, are copied and lent to the various districts, and are there shown to the people in the hope they will contribute to the cultivation of their social knowledge besides catering to their amusement and recreation.

15. Respect for Native Customs

It is one of the ruling principles of the present administration to hold in respect Korean culture and usages and to make use of them indirectly, if not directly, in the way of law-making and administering justice. Acting on this principle, the Central Council has been charged with investigating the old customs and institutions of Chosen as part of its work. Since 1916 an authentic history of Chosen has been in course of preparation by the Council, since Korean histories in existence were not free from error and were lacking in uniformity. In December, 1922, a compiling committee composed of noted scholars, Korean and Japanese, was appointed to deal more effectively with the elaborate task.

Respect for tombs is characteristic of the Korean people as a form of ancestor-worship, and very great importance is placed upon the selection of a site for burial, and this, strengthened by their superstition that the position of a grave affects the family destiny, either for good or ill, much good land was thrown out of cultivation. To combat these evils, regulations for control of burial grounds were introduced in 1912 requiring all to use the public cemeteries provided for them. These, however, were revised in 1919, to permit of the enlargement within prescribed limits of private burial grounds already in existence.

16. Prince Yi Household

At the time of the annexation, H. M. the Emperor of Japan, being mindful of the best interests of the Korean ex-Emperor and members of his family, sent a special message according them all the honours and privileges due to the Japanese Imperial family. The annual allowance for their maintenance was then fixed at ¥1,500,000 as guaranteed in the treaty of annexation, but this was increased to ¥1,800,000 in 1926 in consideration of the general rise in prices. The heir of the last Emperor of Korea was given the title of His Highness

Prince Yi and his consort is Princess Masako Nashimoto, a Japanese Princess of the Blood, whom he married in 1920. On the death of his brother after a long illness, in April, 1926, he became head of the Korean Royal House and succeeded to the title. He received his early education in the Peers' School in Tokyo, and after that attended the Military School and the Military College, from which last he graduated with honours in 1923 and was then attached to the General Staff Office in Tokyo. In May, 1927, the Prince and the Princess started on a foreign tour with their suite and after visiting many European countries returned home in March, 1928.

17. Korean Peerage

In August, 1910, an Imperial ordinance was issued concerning the peerage of Chosen, by virtue of which the blood relatives of Prince Yi, other than those accorded the status of Princes of the Blood, men of high birth, and those who had rendered distinguished service to the State, to the number of 76 in all, were created peers. At present the peerage comprises 7 Marquises, 3 Counts, 18 Viscounts, and 32 Barons, or 60 in all.

III. Finance and Economy

18. Introductory

One of the cardinal causes bringing Korea to the brink of ruin was her financial disorder. Both taxation and currency systems were badly disorganized, much of the annual expenditure was wasted and the Court and Government had no clear distinction between them with regard to finance. In many instances, government offices collected and spent at will while several important sources of revenue such as the ginseng monopoly, leasing of state lands, mining tax, granting of concessions, etc., were in the sole possession of the Imperial Household. Under these circumstances it was impossible for the State treasury to realize the estimated income, and the compilation of an annual budget became impossible. So when Japan came to assist Korea it was only to be expected that serious attention should first be paid to the financial situation.

As a sequel to the agreement concluded between Japan and Korea in August, 1904, Baron Megata was appointed financial adviser. He applied himself to the task of restoring to order the confusion in finance and the result of the work made itself felt during the protectorate period. To mention some of the important reforms introduced by him; the gold standard was adopted in order to secure a uniform currency, a central bank was established to act as the national treasury and was empowered to issue convertible notes, while various banking organs were set up in the chief centres for the promotion of business interests. In addition to these, the financial law was vigorously enforced in the compilation of the budget, the system of taxation was improved to obtain an increased revenue by the imposition of a more equitable burden on the people, the method of levying taxes was corrected so as to root out the vicious practice of extortion, the ginseng

monopoly and other revenue sources, formerly monopolized by the Imperial Court, were turned over to the Government, and a clear distinction between Imperial and State finance was effected. By these means gradual improvement in the financial condition was made possible and the country was rescued from the threat of bankruptcy. All this, however, meant a heavy addition to the budget quite beyond the national resources, so Japan came to the rescue by making advances amounting in all to some ¥13,200,000 free of interest and for an indefinite period, and in this way equilibrium in the annual account was maintained during the next few years.

On the establishment of the present regime, great economy was exercised by unifying the management of various administrative affairs, but, with a view to providing for new enterprises most necessary for the development of the country, the budget framed for 1911 rose to over ¥48,740,000, or twice that of the preceding fiscal year. After that, advance was yearly witnessed in the annual account, and especially is it to be noted that the amount leaped at a bound from ¥77,000,-000 in 1919 to ¥124,000,000 in 1920 owing to the expansion of cultural works in connection with the government reform. Thus large expenditures were yearly made for the administration of the peninsula after the annexation, but as the sources of revenue were continually found to be slender in meeting them, public loans were raised for the securing of economic development, such as roads, railways, harbours, etc., and a subsidy was also received from the home Treasury to cover the shortage.

In 1923 the Government-General practised rigid economy and to some extent in 1924 also. It was, however, found difficult to secure financial equilibrium, and were existing conditions allowed to continue it was plain that the next fiscal year would witness a serious deficit in the budget. So, following the retrenchment policy of the home Government, it was decided to effect financial readjustment on a most extensive scale, and this took concrete form in the discharge of a

large number of officials and in the temporary shelving of various projected enterprises. The budget for 1925 was then estimated at 178 million yen, exclusive of 42 million yen for railway operations, which work devolved upon the Government-General in that fiscal year. Less railway expenditure, this showed a decrease by 7 million yen as against the budget for 1924 which amounted to 142 million yen. The budget has expanded apace in recent years owing to the institution of various cultural enterprises and in 1930 showed 239 million yen for both revenue and expenditure, showing increase by 200% on 1930 and 500% on 1911.

During the year under review the money market was very dull on account of the general fall in the price of commodities. Although the ban on gold was lifted and gold bullion was transferred to foreign markets, the financial circles of the country remained inactive because of the slow demand for loans by the business world. The Government, as well as private concerns, began practically no new enterprises, and the Bank of Chosen adopted a low interest policy.

19. Budgets

Budgets From 1911 to 1932

Year	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
1911 . . .	24,067,583	24,674,199	48,741,782	27,891,437	20,850,345	48,741,782
1920 . . .	69,347,820	55,450,640	124,798,469	67,209,819	47,107,041	114,316,860
1921 . . .	96,121,029	66,353,179	162,747,208	101,697,602	60,776,606	162,474,208
1922 . . .	101,547,184	56,577,433	158,124,617	102,739,997	55,384,620	158,124,627
1923 . . .	99,914,288	46,092,937	146,007,225	102,060,768	43,946,457	146,007,225
1924 . . .	102,383,844	40,316,315	142,700,159	106,208,526	36,491,633	142,700,159
1925 . . .	142,521,064	34,561,318	178,082,382	136,867,730	41,214,652	178,082,382
1926 . . .	151,041,757	43,446,157	194,487,914	143,001,596	52,486,318	194,487,914
1927 . . .	165,773,875	45,136,236	210,910,111	150,879,909	60,030,202	210,910,111
1928 . . .	179,844,009	42,830,012	222,674,042	161,873,281	60,800,761	222,674,042
1929 . . .	195,975,003	50,877,840	246,852,843	176,558,644	70,294,199	246,852,843
1930 . . .	202,057,540	37,672,243	239,729,783	186,672,827	53,056,956	239,729,783
1931 . . .	206,321,537	32,602,080	238,923,617	186,628,483	52,295,134	238,923,617
1932 . . .	179,557,988	39,575,683	219,132,671	163,558,402	55,574,269	219,132,671

Budgets for 1929 to 1932

	1932	1931	1930	1929
Ordinary Revenue:				
Items	(Yen)	(Yen)	(Yen)	(Yen)
Taxes	40,981,716	42,735,020	43,734,066	45,055,531
Stamp Receipts	11,236,757	11,398,815	11,078,259	11,454,872
Receipts from Government				
Undertakings and Proper- ties	124,670,973	149,126,971	144,710,006	136,793,131
Miscellaneous	2,667,542	3,060,731	2,535,209	2,668,523
Total	179,556,988	206,321,537	202,057,540	195,975,003
Extraordinary Revenue:				
Loans (Public and Other) ..	22,928,912	13,500,000	12,500,000	24,800,000
National Treasury Grants ..	12,913,914	15,473,914	15,473,914	15,473,914
Miscellaneous	3,732,857	3,628,166	9,698,329	10,603,926
Total	39,575,683	32,602,080	37,672,243	50,877,840
Grand Total	219,132,671	238,923,617	239,729,783	246,852,843
Ordinary Expenditure:				
Prince Yi Household	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000
Government-General Offices	3,597,745	3,820,457	4,654,477	4,891,605
Justice and Prisons	7,391,196	7,816,864	8,258,021	8,254,330
Provincial Offices	28,427,212	30,172,090	31,392,868	31,347,229
Education	3,052,452	3,481,947	3,634,992	3,702,615
Customs	1,102,576	1,237,748	1,247,113	1,212,742
Monopolies	22,049,008	27,642,599	26,704,114	23,665,348
Afforestation	3,516,541	4,189,369	4,933,718	4,978,631
Communications	12,701,989	13,483,205	13,659,279	13,395,705
Railways	47,948,676	60,270,538	61,495,803	58,473,138
National Debt Service	23,089,698	24,707,697	23,525,280	19,447,172
Reserves	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Miscellaneous	6,381,309	5,505,969	2,817,159	2,890,129
Total	163,558,402	186,628,483	186,672,827	176,558,624

Extraordinary Expenditure:	1932	1931	1930	1929
Investigations and Examinations	490,633	898,810	921,853	580,849
Subsidies	16,649,290	17,021,197	16,902,023	16,897,499
Building and Repairs	2,469,278	2,884,895	3,088,228	4,573,110
Engineering Works	6,975,030	8,182,553	10,190,341	10,335,096
Railways	18,940,202	13,500,000	12,500,000	20,000,000
Arable Land Improvement	3,750,622	4,716,357	4,974,705	5,608,105
Protection of Koreans Abroad	1,398,866	824,796	819,647	916,819
Miscellaneous	4,900,348	4,266,526	3,660,159	11,382,751
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	55,574,269	52,295,134	35,056,956	70,294,199
Grand Total	219,132,671	238,923,617	239,729,783	246,852,843

Note: Items for local police and public hygiene do not appear in the list and the reason is that control of both was transferred to the provincial offices in the year 1921.

20. Taxation

The principal taxes in Chosen were the land and household taxes, and these two supplied the bulk of the national revenue, but not only was the incidence of them grossly unfair but the assessors usually resorted to making false reports from selfish motives, the result being that only a portion of the amount actually collected reached its final destination—the national treasury. From early times it was the rule for Koreans to pay their taxes in kind, but in 1894, when a reform was introduced in the government machinery, it was ordained that payment should be made in money. Nevertheless, this brought about no change in the popular desire for taxdodging nor less of the roguery practised by venal officials.

Early in the protectorate regime, therefore, revised regulations for tax collection were issued, by which revenue officers were specially stationed at various important places and put under the immediate supervision of the Financial Department. Later in 1909, land registers

were prepared in order to make clear which lands were taxable and in whose possession they were, that the tax might be properly imposed, and evasion of it rendered impossible, and at the same time honest inquiry brought to light many "concealed lands" resulting in increase in revenue without adding a cent to the burden on the people.

After the annexation the same policy was followed, that of essaying to maintain evenness of assessment and certainty of collection without burdening the people with undue levies, but as expenditure greatly increased through expansion in various government enterprises, increase in general taxation was unavoidable, but this was always made in careful proportion to the economic capacity of the people themselves. Revenue offices in existence were abolished and all business pertaining to taxation was placed under the charge of local authorities.

Not long after the annexation the compilation of new cadastre books and maps was completed, and this made possible a more exact and equitable collection of the land tax in the country. In 1913, the custom of collecting the tax from tenant-farmers was discontinued, as it was quite unreasonable from the legal standpoint, and the land-owners were held directly responsible for its payment. Meanwhile, a land survey of the entire country was undertaken, and the work being finished in 1918 the land tax was completely remodelled, and in lieu of levying the tax according to class and locality, a single rate was fixed at 1.3 per cent. of the land value. In 1922, revision was made in the land and urban land taxes, and both were increased through financial necessity, the revised rates being 1.7 per cent. of the land value for the former and 0.95 per cent. for the latter. The result of this reform was seen in the estimated income from the land tax for 1919 amounting to some ¥11,120,000, and for 1930 to over ¥15,600,000, that is 45% of the domestic taxes, placing it first in revenue items.

In 1921, consequent on the creation of a State monopoly in tobacco,

the tobacco consumption tax became inoperative, but taking local conditions into account the cultivation of tobacco for family use was permitted on certain terms, the tax being abolished in 1929. As to the liquor tax, the receipts from it were only ¥200,000 in 1909, the first year of its enforcement, but have now increased to over twelve million yen, making them occupy a very important place in the annual account.

Household and house taxes existing from former times were transferred to provincial offices in 1919 to help meet the expansion in local finance. The ship, fishing, salt and ginseng taxes were all abolished in 1920 because assessment of them involved much time and labour, while the receipts from them were very small. The mine products tax was revised in 1918, and exemption from it was granted to important minerals, such as gold, silver, lead, and iron, in order to encourage their increased output. The minelots tax was also revised in 1921 so as to make it fall lightly on holders during a prospecting period, and was reduced to half the fixed amount for a period of three years following the grant of a mining permit.

The following taxes have been introduced since the annexation:

A war-profits tax on corporations and individuals obtaining large profits during the European War. This ceased to operate upon the signing of the peace treaty of Paris.

The registration fee in 1911 and applied to corporations only, but later revised to take in registration of immovables, ships, seamen, juridical persons, trade names, mining rights, and foundation mortgages.

The corporation income tax in August, 1916. Conditions in Chosen, however, necessitated issue of new regulations concerning this tax, and this was done in 1920. Though mainly based on the Japanese system, they provide for certain exceptions, and companies engaging in the iron industry or working certain chartered mines are exempt from the tax.

The exchanges tax in April, 1921. This is imposed on both Exchanges and bill-brokers, the rate being 10% of the brokerage charged by the former, and 0.05% of the contracted amount for the latter.

The sugar consumption tax in April, 1919, at 50% of that in Japan, but in 1922, from financial necessity it was raised to the same level as in Japan, except on sugar-beet molasses. In the same year the Japanese stamp duty was enforced. It is levied in small amount on the preparation of deeds and books certifying the creation, transfer, or change of property right.

The business tax and the unearned increment tax in March, 1927, following the change in Japan. The former is levied on certain profitable businesses, 24 such being specified, and the latter on the interest on public bonds and industrial debentures, the rate being 2.100 of the interest accruing from them.

Receipts from domestic taxes and from Yuktun or leased State lands in recent years are given below:

Description	1931	1930	1929	1928
Land Tax	¥15,798,149	¥15,614,037	¥14,819,584	¥14,049,198
Urban Land Tax	—	—	—	521,731
Income Tax	752,696	1,114,722	1,199,528	1,340,975
Exchange Tax	195,371	147,637	175,214	194,274
Liquor Tax	11,240,402	12,321,268	13,229,789	12,830,115
Tobacco Cultivation Tax.	—	—	254,116	354,640
Sugar Consumption Tax..	2,393,536	3,181,858	3,095,766	2,592,894
Business Tax	1,290,927	1,590,022	1,516,967	1,384,676
Unearned Increment Tax.	332,874	314,882	265,623	272,284
Mining Tax	570,798	572,206	619,434	587,635
Bank of Chosen Note Emission Tax	145,556	—	5,792	—
Total	¥32,720,309	¥34,856,632	¥35,181,871	¥34,128,422
Income from Yuktun Lands	96,280	158,319	371,291	583,466

Note: In 1929 the Urban Land Tax was combined with the Land Tax and in 1930 the Tobacco Cultivation Tax was repealed.

21. Customs Tariff

At the time of annexation the Government announced that the existing tariff in Chosen would be left as it was for the next ten years. Early in 1912, however, the duty on goods for export to Japan and other countries was abolished with the exception of eight items, such as wheat, beans, cattle, hides, iron, etc., and even these were freed after April, 1919, while with regard to imported goods, coal, horses, and sheep were placed on the list of free imports, and certain goods requisite for the iron industry were also admitted free. In 1913, certain materials imported for use in manufacturing articles for export were made free of duty, more than ten such articles being specified, and that same year Custom Houses were established at various points on the frontier along the upper Yalu and the Tumen.

In August of 1920, the grace of ten years promised to foreign countries having expired, a new tariff system modelled on the one in Japan was enforced, and although it was the intention of the Government to annul the tariff between Japan and Chosen for promotion of their common economic interests, it was difficult to do so at once on the Korean side since the duty on Japanese goods to Chosen formed an important source of revenue, so it was retained until April of 1923 when it was found possible to abolish it, save on liquors and textiles.

Receipts From Customs Duties

1931	¥7,349,453
1930	10,284,813
1929	10,716,000
1928	10,410,000
1927	10,946,000
1926	13,361,000
1925	10,781,000
1924	9,311,000
1923	8,715,000
1922	15,620,000
1921	16,309,000

1920	11,165,000
1919	16,870,000
1914	4,140,000
1910	3,606,000

22. State Property ("Yoktun" Lands)

During the Yi Dynasty Post Stations were established in each province solely for the purpose of carrying the officials on business trips and official despatches. Each Post Station had a certain number of postmen and posthorses. These men and horses were supported by the produce of the Royal land which they called "yokto" (or post land). The King also kept border guards along the frontier regions and gave them land to live on. This land was called "tunto" (or land for the border guards).

Now this system of "yokto" and "tunto," better known as "Yoktun" lands, was abolished in 1894 and it has ever since been handled as state property.

These lands were found in all the provinces and were estimated to cover 103,000 chobu in area, but careful investigation showed their total area to be over 126,000 chobu, and after the conveyance of over 10,000 chobu to the Oriental Development Company as payment for the 660,000 shares in the company subscribed for by the Government-General, and by the addition of certain other lands belonging to the State, the area of these lands at the end of March 1920 amounted to over 116,500 chobu in all, consisting of 54,877 chobu of upland, 41,839 chobu of paddy land, 3,636 chobu of residential land, and 16,148 chobu of marsh and other land.

But there was a growing demand by the tenants for the sale of their leaseholds to them, so it was thought advisable to meet this demand to apply the proceeds from their sale to the furtherance of undertakings for the welfare of the people in general, such as enlargement of the educational system, investigation and encouragement of

water-utilization and agriculture, subsidies to light railways and so on, and in 1920 the sale, by instalment system, of 491,495 chobu (1 chobu=2.45 acres) in area, was made to their tenants, numbering 137,858, payment to be made in ten yearly installments.

During the ten years of the selling contract, a progressive discount of 10% was allowed on the original tenancy fee from the second year. It is worthy of note that these tenants are nearly all Koreans.

In 1931, the total receipts by the sale of these "yoktun" lands was ₩527,753.

23. Government Monopolies

a. Ginseng

Ginseng, as a medical herb, is a very important product of Chosen. It has long been regarded in the Orient as a wonderful cure for many diseases, and Korean ginseng, especially that raised in the vicinity of Kaijo, the former capital, is considered the best ginseng in the world. Medical ginseng is obtained from the root of a plant carefully tended for six years, and according to the process of preparation is divided into two classes, red and white, the former enjoying greater public favour and fetching a high price as it is made from a "select" variety by an elaborate method. The chief customer for red ginseng is China where it is greatly prized and sells at a good profit, and for this reason it was made a Government monopoly, but in 1899 it fell into the hands of the Household Department and formed an item of the Crown property. At the end of 1907, however, the Government regained control of it and placed it under the Finance Department, and in July, 1908, a ginseng monopoly law was enacted.

Unfortunately, during this time the annual production of ginseng suffered greatly from a fatal blight which visited the plants, so along with the reform made in the management of the monopoly every measure was taken to prevent the visitation of noxious insects, and

after the annexation the Government specially encouraged its cultivation in designated districts by introducing many improved methods, as well as by providing funds at low interest. In October, 1920, a new ginseng monopoly law was published in order to secure more profitable management.

Ginseng Cultivation

Year	Area (Tsubo)	Raw Root (Kin)	Prepared Product (Kin)	Receipts (Yen)
1911	14,345	7,719	2,300	119,000
1918	125,213	67,813	19,144	2,029,000
1919	195,620	103,989	26,002	2,082,000
1920	319,321	116,508	29,694	2,544,000
1921	371,328	133,036	36,266	2,102,000
1922	475,339	163,053	40,571	1,269,000
1923	419,788	166,282	46,022	2,225,000
1924	397,850	141,983	38,546	2,152,000
1925	303,713	112,988	31,629	2,658,000
1926	230,368	109,759	29,369	2,768,000
1927	332,102	154,237	41,540	2,444,000
1928	327,491	197,340	50,901	3,067,000
1929	334,479	165,897	54,099	2,482,000
1930	336,918	170,709	62,097	2,449,463
1931	350,243	161,952	59,302	2,039,541

Note: Raw root is known as water ginseng and prepared product is chiefly red ginseng.

b. Tobacco

Smoking is universal among Koreans, so the cultivation of tobacco was found all over the land to meet the large domestic demand for it. The former Korean Government sought to make tobacco a big item of revenue and issued a tobacco tax law in 1909, which, however, fell far short of the expectation formed of it. In 1914, a new tobacco tax was initiated by the present regime, and at the same time some limitation was made as to districts in which tobacco factories might be established.

The importance of a State monopoly in tobacco had long been recognized by the authorities, and was at last instituted in the year 1921 with the following exceptions:

1. The manufacture of rough-cut tobacco was allowed as a private business, because if immediately prohibited many licencees would be deprived of their livelihood, and besides, the Government factories were not in a position to fill the public requirements.
2. Leaf tobacco was allowed sale by private dealers for the time being for the good of people accustomed to smoke the leaf whole.
3. Private cultivation of tobacco was permitted to native farmers for their own use in view of the fact that there was a large number of them still licensed to enjoy that privilege.
4. To protect the monopoly no person is allowed to import tobacco in any form, except a limited quantity for private consumption of some particular kind other than those put on sale by the monopoly.

Tobacco manufacture in Korea was undertaken for the first time in 1903 by the Korean-Japanese Tobacco Company, and at the time the monopoly was enforced there existed some thirty firms at work, the largest among them being the East Asia Tobacco Company which was able to supply nearly 80% of the home demand. The Government then bought out the existing companies, and manufacture of tobacco under the new system was started in July, 1921. The old premises taken over, however, were found too inadequately equipped for the work, and temporary improvement had to be effected before it could be fairly begun. Meantime, as the first step toward thorough reconstruction, decision was taken to build the most up-to-date factory possible in Taikyu. The building was started in 1922 and completed in 1923.

There are three species of tobacco grown in the country, namely, Korean, Japanese, and yellow or American, of which the first far surpasses the other two in production. The Monopoly factories are situated in four centres, Keijo, Heijo, Taikyu, and Zenshu, and the number of hands employed in them is 2,500 of whom about the half

are females. For the protection and relief of the workers, a Mutual Aid Association was established in March, 1922, to give help in case of death, injury, illness, etc., and to provide a bonus for retiring workers. Another association has been organized among themselves with the object of supplying their daily wants on moderate terms.

All tobaccos manufactured by the Monopoly Bureau are sold to a wholesale company in Keijo with 24 branches and 300 sub-branches, and by it are distributed to licensed retail dealers, numbering 60,000, throughout the country, but this system was changed in July, 1931 to direct sales from the Bureau.

Tobacco Monopoly Receipts

	1931 (Yen)	1930 (Yen)	1929 (Yen)
Monopoly Cigarettes & Cut-tobacco ..	31,149,653	31,693,010	33,747,000
Leaf-tobacco	621,513	787,102	749,000
Japanese Cut-tobacco & Cigarettes...	62,265	78,146	94,000
Foreign Tobacco	37,486	44,954	68,000

c. Salt

From early times the manufacture of salt in Chosen was chiefly by means of forced evaporation, but the great consumption of fuel made the cost of production too high for the native salt to compete with the cheap Chinese import. In 1907, the Korean Government established an experimental salt field at Shuan near Jinsen for production by means of the sun's heat. The result was so encouraging that it was decided to make the manufacture a government undertaking, and in 1912 the construction of salterns covering 88 chobu at Shuan and of another larger set of 770 chobu at Kworyo Bay near Chinnampo was completed. Later on these two salterns were enlarged, and their total area reached over 1,200 chobu in 1920. The Government then planned the establishment of more salterns covering 2,600 chobu along the coasts of the three provinces of Keiki, South Heian, and North Heian within seven years from 1920, and of these new areas, 1,240 chobu are already completed.

The production of salt is on the increase year by year with the maturing of the pans, and now amounts to 250 million kin a year, though it still fails to meet the domestic needs by over one-third, leaving the balance to be supplied by import. Up to the year 1921 good table-salt had to be imported from Japan and elsewhere, but in that year a refinery was set up at Shuan, and the market for its output proving very favourable, the capacity of the plant was enlarged in 1922.

The production of salt in Chosen is still insufficient for the requirements of the country. In 1931 salt consumed amounted to 542,000,000 kin valued at ¥4,602,000 of which 283,489,000 kin valued at ¥1,437,000 was imported from Japan and foreign countries.

It is to be noted that foreign salt cannot be imported without the authorisation of the Government. The Monopoly Bureau controls its importation and sale.

Income From Salt Monopoly (in thousands)

	Kin	Yen
1931	542,000	4,602
1930	405,000	3,665
1921	114,000	1,120
1911	3,380	180

d. Opium

As a result of the strict control on the part of the Government-General, the habit of opium smoking has been considerably reduced. But, instead of opium, morphine-injection is still indulged by some vagrants and not a few have become addicts.

The Government-General also prohibited the use of morphine, but, because dishonest merchants supply morphine by various subterfuges, the enforcement of the law is difficult.

The Government-General, therefore, for the sole purpose of reducing morphine addicts, decided to monopolize the manufacture and sale of morphine.

In September 1929 the business of opium purchase was transferred from the Police Bureau to the Monopoly Bureau. Accordingly a morphine manufactory was erected within the compound of the Monopoly factory at Keijo, and the manufacture of morphine was started in March, 1930. The manufactured morphine is sold to designated pharmacies to be used for medical purposes.

Further information with regard to the use of narcotics may be found in the chapter on public hygiene.

Morphine Manufacture in 1931

Quantity of Production of Raw Opium.....	5,104 Kilogram (less water)
Percentage of Morphine.....	11.81%
Manufacture { Morphine (Salt).....	220 Kilogram
{ Diacetyl Morphine (Salt).....	144 "
{ Morphine (Salt).....	{ Quantity...248 Kilogram
{ Diacetyl Morphine (Salt)...	{ Value.....182,003 yen
Sale.....	{ Quantity...136 Kilogram
	{ Value.....99,236 yen

24. National Debt

Prior to 1925, notwithstanding the exhaustion of financial resources, the old Korean Government had never floated a public loan, nor had the Treasury itself any credit on which to do so, even had such been considered. How to rescue the country from its imminent bankruptcy was a burning question, and the authorities at last realized there was no other alternative than to resort to a national loan. So in that year, on the suggestion of Baron Megata, the eminent Japanese financier, exchequer bonds for ₩2,000,000 were floated in Tokyo and the proceeds appropriated to balancing the deficit in the annual account. With this as a beginning, loans were successively raised to obtain funds for various enterprises specially demanded at the time, and the total of these loans amounted to some ₩32,000,000 in all, of which ₩1,500,000 was advanced by the Japanese Government free of interest, and the rest at a low rate of interest by various banks. Moreover, from 1908

onward, loans totalling ¥13,000,000 were advanced by the Japanese Government for unlimited periods, and free of interest, to meet the increase in the cost of administration. On the other hand, a public loan service was established to make adjustment of all these obligations, and on the eve of annexation in 1910 the net balance of the national debt stood at ¥45,590,000.

As a natural sequel to the annexation, the redemption of the loans made by the Tokyo Government became unnecessary, and the total debt to be borne by the Chosen Administration was thus reduced to ¥21,000,000. As the annual revenue of the peninsula, however, was still inadequate to meet the expenditure on various new continuous undertakings, recourse to public loans became unavoidable, and the maximum amount of national bonds issuable by the country was fixed at ¥56,000,000, but the imperative need of providing for expansion in public enterprises necessitated increase in the amount each year, especially since 1918, and in 1919 it was fixed at ¥119,000,000 and in 1926 at ¥293,000,000. The outstanding debts of the country now amount to ¥406,000,000.

25. Banking

Banking on a modern system was first introduced into Chosen in 1878 when the Dai Ichi Ginko of Tokyo established a branch office at Fusan. Later on, the Juhachi Ginko of Nagasaki opened branches at Jinsen and Gensan, chiefly to transact business in exchange for the benefit of Japanese residents in the country. After the China-Japan War the Japanese banks mentioned above extended their activity by opening branches in Keijo and other centres, while two native banks, the Chon-il (later renamed the Korean Commercial) and the Hansong, came into being in Keijo.

In 1902 the Dai Ichi Ginko was authorized to issue bank notes for circulation within Chosen by virtue of an agreement entered into with the Government, and in 1905, on the recommendation of the

Japanese financial adviser, was entrusted with the handling of State money and the adjustment of the currency, and recognition was given to the unlimited circulation of its bank-notes. Next, a joint warehouse company and a note association were formed in Keijo under Government patronage, the former to facilitate the movement of merchandise and the latter, transactions on credit among merchants. In 1906, to promote economic development in the provinces, agricultural and industrial banks were formed in several of the principal towns, the Government taking shares in them or granting them loans free of interest, and the same year a third native bank called the Han-il was founded in Keijo.

In 1906, the Oriental Development Company was established by arrangement between the Japanese and the Korean Governments with the specific object of encouraging exploitation of the national resources of Chosen by supplying funds and other facilities for that purpose. A joint-stock enterprise with a capital of ¥10,000,000, now increased fivefold, and empowered to issue debentures to the extent of ten times its paid-up capital has its head office in Tokyo and branches in various parts of Chosen and Manchuria. The Company has been engaged from the beginning in many productive enterprises in co-operation with the Government, and has rendered useful service in the transformation and improvement of Korean agriculture, though at times it has exposed itself to severe criticism.

In 1909 the Bank of Korea was founded in Keijo as a de jure central institution capitalized at ¥10,000,600, and to it was transferred all the functions belonging to a central bank hitherto performed by the Dai Ichi Ginko. After the annexation the bank was renamed the Bank of Chosen, Chosen being the ancient name of the country and restored to use under the new regime, and branches were opened by it one after another in important places. Nor was its sphere of activity confined to the peninsula, for many branches were opened in Manchuria where it enjoyed free circulation of its notes, and even

entered North China and East Siberia, ending in a great deal more business being done by it in these outside fields than in Chosen itself. The Bank also made loans to China according to the Government policy, and opened an agency in New York with the view of facilitating exchange operations and of utilizing the American money market in the interests of Chosen and Manchuria. Stimulated by the steady expansion of its business, the Bank increased its capital to ¥40,000,000 in 1918, and to ¥80,000,000 in 1920, while recognition was given to increase in its maximum limit of note issue as occasion demanded; but owing to continued business depression the Bank suffered severe losses and was compelled in 1925 to reduce its capital by one-half.

In former times, when there was wide financial disparity between the Japanese and the Koreans, different rules were followed in the establishment of a new bank in Chosen according to whether it was Japanese or Korean. But their business relations becoming closer it was thought advisable to make the rules identical, and, so that co-operation by both peoples might be the more facilitated, the regulations relating to banks were revised and unified in 1912.

Since then, encouraged by the economic growth of the people in general, and especially influenced by the war-time boom, many local banks have been established in the country. During this time, however, the agricultural and industrial banks in existence, though possessed of numerous branches, were found much too weak to cope with the increasing demand for funds, their capital all told being only ¥2,600,000. so in 1918 they were all combined and merged into the Industrial Bank of Chosen under special government protection, with a capital of ¥10,000,000, which has since been trebled.

The first clearing house was opened in 1910, and each bank in Keijo became an associate member for the purpose of settling their own commercial notes. Later additional clearing houses were established in Jinsen (Chemulpo) and other large commercial centers—the total number being nine at the present time.

The banking organs have thus made systematic development and are aiding the economic and financial activities of the peninsula. The table below shows the general condition of the business done by the various banks having their head office in Chosen during recent years compared with 1910.

Banking

Description	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1910
Banks	15	16	17	18	18	18	18	19	11
Branches	137	154	151	139	139	133	136	136	59
(1,000 yen)									
Capital Subscribed..	101,425	101,425	103,425	99,250	102,275	102,275	102,275	143,475	12,550
Capital Paid-up	60,471	60,991	61,471	55,280	56,950	59,375	58,850	84,150	7,080
Government Shares..	1,963	1,963	1,962	1,962	1,962	1,963	1,963	3,462	434
Loans by Government ..	2,825	2,825	2,824	2,824	2,825	2,838	2,848	2,634	
Reserve Fund	16,367	14,464	12,335	10,367	9,514	8,065	7,024	16,771	366
Debentures Issued...	247,558	242,158	199,685	177,223	173,445	144,837	135,976	118,800	960
Deposits	241,465	226,563	241,408	248,343	200,381	193,092	217,597	275,878	18,355
Loans	578,954	457,557	420,460	475,446	381,123	372,195	429,361	409,300	37,912
Net Profit	6,233	6,430	6,418	2,847	6,178	5,687	4,592	7,665	—

Kinyu Kumiai

In 1907 local credit associations called "Kinyu Kumiai" or Money Circulating Associations were organized on a membership system with the specific object of accommodating small farmers with necessary funds on easy terms, and each association was granted financial aid by the Government. In 1918 the rules were revised so as to admit of membership being extended to small traders in towns, and in the same year a Kinyu Kumiai Union was formed in each province to supervise the business and to look after the interests of all in the same province. These Provincial Unions are in turn controlled by a central organization in Keijo. Since its inception the system has been found of great service to middle-class people, so much so that the associations, ten in number at the outset, have multiplied until there are now as many as 663 throughout the country. Up to the end of 1931 the Government has granted subsidies of about four million yen to these associations.

Kinyu Kumiai

Year	Associa- tions	Members	Paid-up Capital	Deposits	Advances	Reserve
			(In 1,000 Yen)			
1910.....	120	39,051	—	—	779	61
1920.....	400	244,374	2,551	10,098	32,336	1,098
1927.....	575	446,576	7,064	6,614	85,177	9,620
1928.....	597	538,407	7,509	74,089	91,381	10,890
1929.....	621	588,560	8,561	76,892	104,932	12,295
1930.....	644	671,844	9,010	80,128	123,368	13,133
1931.....	663	726,322	9,279	88,775	123,843	13,556

Government grants up to 1931 amounted to four million yen.

Mujin Kaisha (Mutual Credit Corporations) are fully as popular as Kinyu Kumiai (Credit Associations). At present there are thirty-four such corporations with a combined capital of about three million yen and they have already contracted for seventy-seven million yen.

The history of Trust Corporations in Chosen dates from March, 1908, when the Fuji firm opened its business. Encouraged by the war-boom in 1919 a great number of people rushed into this business. In view of the growing importance the Government enforced regulations on debentures on securities in 1920 and again in June 1931 promulgated a new law to make more thorough the control over all kinds of trust business. Consequently from among the twenty firms then in existence only the Chosen Land Trust and four other corporations obtained formal charters under the new law.

These five trust corporations run their business with combined capital of about five million yen and hold eight million yen worth of property in trust.

26. Currency

In old Korea there existed no definite system of coinage, and a bronze coin called yopchun was the sole money circulating among the people, but this had the drawback of being subject to frequent fluctuation in market value and proved unfit as the medium of exchange. In 1894 the silver standard was adopted, and seven years

later was changed to the gold standard after the example of civilized countries, which, however, was not put into active operation. The Government, driven by financial stress, then started an excessive issue of nickels, and with it counterfeiting developed, with the result that the credit of the coin fell and stability in the prices of commodities was destroyed. In 1905, when financial reforms were started under the direction of the Japanese financial adviser, the regulations providing for adoption of the gold standard were revised and put into effect the same year. The minting of new coins was then begun and the free circulation of Japanese money officially recognized, while the mischievous nickels were rapidly withdrawn from circulation.

After the annexation the Government decided to make the currency system of Chosen identical with that of Japan. From March, 1911, to the end of 1917, the withdrawal of old Korean coins amounted to ¥8,954,000 odd, and it was then estimated that of the coins in circulation amounting to some ¥69,600,000, the value of Korean coins was only ¥2,502,000, so on the first of April, 1918, the Japanese coinage system was enforced in full in Chosen and the circulation of Korean coins was prohibited after the end of 1920, the Government engaging itself to exchange them for Japanese coins during the succeeding five years, except that the yopchun was still recognized for the time being as a subsidiary coin in consideration of popular conservatism.

As for bank-notes in Chosen, they were first issued by the Dai Ichi Ginko in 1902. Three years later the note was acknowledged as legal tender and given free circulation in the peninsula, but this privilege of note-issue was turned over to the Bank of Chosen on its foundation in 1909. After 1911 the bank-note was allowed free circulation in Kwantung Province and the South Manchuria Railway Zone, replacing the Yokohama Specie Bank notes which had been circulating in these districts. In and after 1918 the maximum amount of note-issue against securities and of excess issue was very considerably raised.

At present the currency of Chosen is practically the same as that of Japan, the only difference being that the Bank of Chosen notes take the place of the Bank of Japan notes. The Bank of Chosen notes are issued against gold coin, gold and silver bullion, and Bank of Japan notes, and also against bonds and commercial papers of a reliable nature. The amount of money in circulation, which was only ₩29,000,000 at the time of annexation, has increased each year as shown below:

Amount of Currency in Circulation

	Coins	Bank of Chosen Notes	Total
1919	₩13,000,000	₩121,000,000	₩134,000,000
1920	13,000,000	85,000,000	98,000,000
1921	9,000,000	101,000,000	110,000,000
1922	10,000,000	71,000,000	81,000,000
1923	22,000,000	68,000,000	90,000,000
1924	9,000,000	57,000,000	96,000,000
1925	10,000,000	74,000,000	84,000,000
1926	8,000,000	76,000,000	84,000,000
1927	8,000,000	83,000,000	91,000,000
1928	8,000,000	87,000,000	95,000,000
1929	13,000,000	82,000,000	95,000,000
1930	8,000,000	64,000,000	72,000,000
1931	7,000,000	78,000,000	85,000,000

27. Trade

Chosen has a favourable position commercially in the Far East. Surrounded, by Japan to the east, Manchuria and Siberia to the north, and China to the west, its trade can be pushed with advantage in any direction it pleases, once the country is developed enough to do so. Prior to annexation the total trade of Chosen amounted to something like ₩50,000,000, but after that it steadily expanded along with the development of traffic services and banking facilities, and especially during the European War expansion was made to meet the greater demand for Korean products abroad.



Head Office of the Money Circulating Association



Cotton ready for shipment at Mokpo

Year	F. Countries	Japan	Total	F. Countries	Japan	Total
1923.....	20,403	241,262	261,665	98,338	167,452	265,790
1922.....	17,489	197,915	215,404	95,798	160,247	256,045
1921.....	20,884	197,393	218,277	75,898	156,483	232,381
1920.....	27,639	169,381	197,020	106,174	143,112	249,286
1919.....	22,098	199,849	221,947	98,153	184,918	283,076
1918.....	18,697	137,205	155,902	43,151	117,273	160,424
1917.....	20,236	64,726	84,962	31,396	72,696	104,092
1916.....	14,854	42,964	57,818	22,675	52,459	75,134
1915.....	9,319	40,901	50,220	18,159	41,535	59,694
1912.....	5,616	15,369	20,985	26,359	40,753	67,115

Trade of Chosen covers a wide sphere of activity embracing the principal countries of the world. Japan, having by far the largest interests in the peninsula, heads the list with 95% of the export and 81% of the import, making 88% of the total. The order of comparative importance of foreign countries concerned in the trade is: China and Russia for export, and China, the United States, and England for import.

Countries	Export to			Import from		
	1931	1930	1929	1931	1930	1929
China	12,086	24,577	34,745	39,507	60,944	73,058
Asiatic Russia	22	27	38	262	1,004	1,083
India	8	4	6	357	2,219	4,193
Dutch Indies	64	72	101	1,487	4,848	6,347
French Indo-China ..	33	62	30	25	2,828	3,303
England	3	26	3	1,313	2,461	3,747
Germany	4	2	1	1,312	1,710	2,074
United States	122	210	341	4,552	8,613	9,802

Value of Leading Exports in 1929-1931

Articles	1931		
	(1,000 Yen)		
Rice	138,487	109,664	148,815
Beans	14,411	18,433	23,268
Fish	9,845	11,207	13,742
Laver	2,124	1,996	4,319
Sugar	2,649	4,758	5,603
Hides	1,391	1,623	2,762
Fish oil	1,436	2,701	5,891
Ginseng	92	3,455	2,596

	1931	1930	1929
Timber	2,232	2,327	4,139
Seaweeds	1,177	920	1,350
Cotton	2,608	7,546	6,809
Cocoons	1,609	2,166	4,380
Raw silk	12,015	16,834	20,142
Graphite	683	1,011	1,233
Coal	3,064	2,327	2,840
Gold ore	1,105	1,073	1,944
Iron ore	1,197	1,474	1,676
Cattle	2,793	2,901	3,548
Fertilizers	8,461	9,649	9,976

Value of Leading Imports in 1929-1931

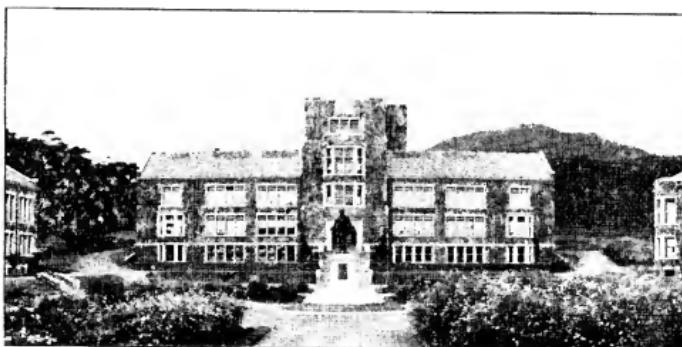
Articles	1931	1930	1929
	(1,000 Yen)		
Rice	930	10,120	14,202
Millet	7,931	21,393	20,865
Beans	2,429	1,842	2,970
Flour	3,804	5,878	6,911
Sugar	5,640	7,367	9,285
Sake	1,119	1,230	1,577
Beer	1,727	2,273	2,385
Salt	1,437	1,245	1,465
Woollen cloth	4,799	5,440	5,989
Silk tissue	10,614	13,577	13,893
Rubber shoes	1,599	3,324	4,219
Paper	5,816	6,928	7,671
Coal	8,521	10,347	10,237
Cement	1,725	2,693	3,133
Ceramics	2,080	2,255	2,922
Iron	11,846	16,144	12,130
Machines	9,389	17,627	16,698
Timber	4,879	5,742	8,871
Leaf tobacco	1,463	2,353	2,470
Petroleum	2,817	2,791	5,795
Matches	1,229	1,269	1,690
Ginned cotton	3,362	3,768	7,222
Cotton yarn	4,294	5,227	6,718
Wild silk	7,151	6,403	9,277
Cotton cloth	23,788	32,143	37,430
Hemp cloth	2,353	4,169	5,783
Fertilizers	8,632	18,973	23,928

IV. Education

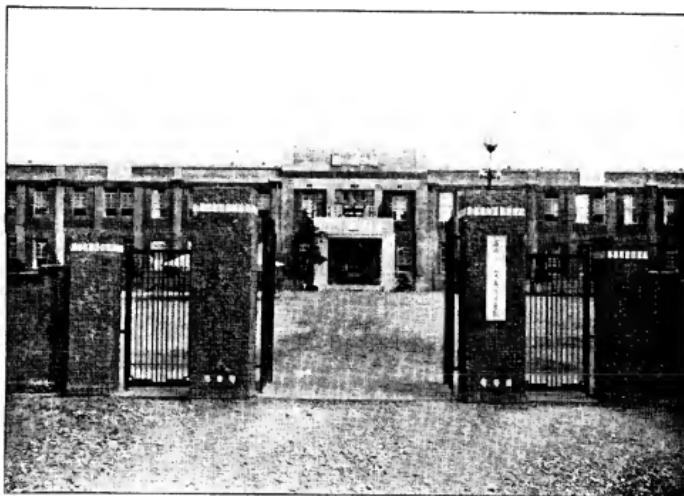
28. Introductory

Korean education of old centred in the study of Confucianism, and had as its ultimate goal the making of public servants. Pupils first entered the Sohtang, or private common school, found in every town and village, and there they were taught to read and write Chinese ideographs. For a more advanced course, they went to the Han-gyo, or public higher school established in every district, after which they proceeded to the Songkyun Kwan at Keijo, the highest seat of learning in the country. Graduates from this institution sat for the civil service examination, and successful candidates were eligible for official positions for all time. This system prospered for centuries, but on its abolition in 1894 these old schools continued in name only, with the exception of the Sohtang, which still carried on as before. In 1895 the Korean Government, following the advice and example of Japan, introduced a new educational system, and founded elementary schools throughout the country as well as a few higher schools in Keijo, but these failed to bring about gratifying results owing to insufficiency of the right men for teaching and management. About this time there came into being many private schools, most of which were maintained by foreign Christian missionaries as part of their mission work, and by the year 1905 the number of such schools had increased considerably.

On the advent of the protectorate regime in 1906 steps were taken to reform the existing system, laying particular stress upon elementary education, and this was mainly effected through the agency of Japanese educationists. After annexation, public education in the country was established on modern lines in conformity with the principles set forth in the Imperial Rescript on Education, and year by year



Chosen Christian College, Mission School in suburb of Keijo



Girls' High School in Ryuzan

which was made too much of in their eyes, believing it was being forced on their children in order to supplant their own language, and thus destroy their national characteristics. This misconception prevailed widely among the conservative people, and difficulty was encountered in enrolling pupils, despite the fact that tuition and textbooks were all free. As a result of the earnest and patient efforts of the authorities to remove all misgivings, the people gradually came to the realization of their true motives, and pupils began to seek modern education in ever increasing number.

29. Meiringaku-in (Confucian Institute)

In April 1930, the Government-General, with the object of preserving the ideals and spirit of Confucius and for the cultivation of characteristic oriental morals established the Meiringaku-in (Confucian Institute) in Keigaku-in (formerly known to Koreans as the "Songkyun Kwan") which was from earliest times the highest seat of learning for the study of the Confucian classics. The President of the Kaigaku-in was also appointed President of the new institute and many professors of arts and literature in the Keijo Imperial University have been appointed as lecturers.

This institute gives a two years' course in Confucian classics and Confucian doctrines, besides Japanese Language and civics. Candidates are privileged to teach Chinese classics at secondary schools. There is also a post-graduate course of one year for those who desire to continue their studies.

30. Reforms in Educational System

Following on the annexation, an educational ordinance and its pertinent regulations were promulgated in 1911 to secure a sound educational system for Chosen. But the passage of ten years wrought so remarkable a change in every aspect of Korean life that the system fell far behind the actual needs of the country. Consequently, in

1920 a special committee was organized to study what reforms could be made in the system in force, and the decision reached by it served as the basis for the formation of a new educational ordinance which was issued in 1922. By the new ordinance not only were more educational facilities provided but the educational standard of Koreans was raised, on the principle that they should be afforded equal opportunity under one and the same system as the Japanese.

Elementary education in the country is not compulsory as it is in Japan. Though it is still given in institutions separately established for Koreans and Japanese, the rules governing them with reference to period of study, entrance qualification, subjects of study, hours of instruction per week, etc., are essentially the same, the only points of difference being:

1. The Korean language is made an obligatory subject for a school for Koreans, while it is optional in a school for Japanese.
2. The teaching of Korean history and geography is particularly emphasized in a school for Koreans.
3. Different text-books may be used in view of the difference in language and customs of the two peoples. For instance, a school for Japanese children may use text books compiled by the Educational Department in Japan, and a school for Korean children may use those compiled by the Chosen Administration.
4. The period of study in a Korean common school is six years as a rule, though it may be shortened to five or four under special conditions. A higher or supplementary course of two years may be attached to this school.
5. A public primary school for Japanese is founded and maintained by a School Association, and a public common school for Koreans by the School Expenditure Body of a municipality or district.

In drawing up the scheme for common education, the establish-

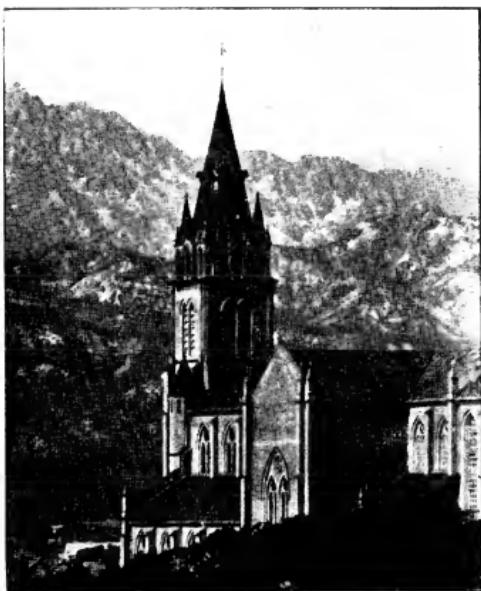
ment of separate schools for Koreans and Japanese was maintained, but the new ordinance provides for converse admission by the two schools of children in certain circumstances, so that Korean pupils may be admitted to a public school for Japanese, and vice versa. This method already existed to some slight extent, but more Korean pupils are availing themselves of this new provision.

31. Elementary and Secondary Schools

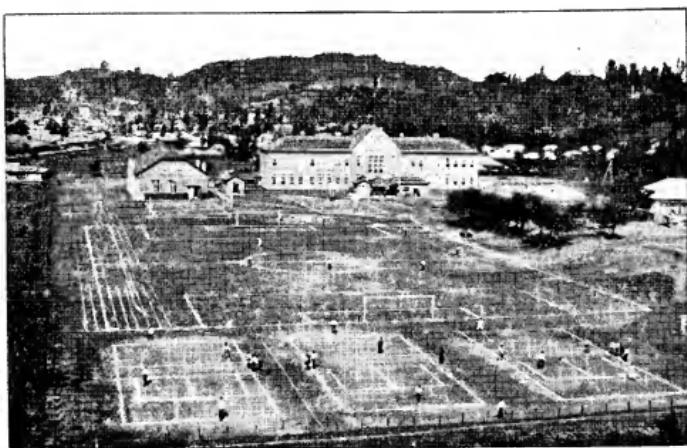
Establishment of common schools for Koreans was started in 1906, the first year of the protectorate regime, and by the year 1910 they numbered 100 altogether, including 40 private schools of good standing. After annexation, their number increased annually by leaps and bounds, and the year 1919 saw a total of 482 throughout the land. As they were mostly situated in the towns, common education in rural districts spread but slowly, and to remedy this shortcoming, a plan was formed to augment these organs in the course of four years from 1919 at the rate of at least one school to every three villages, and in 1922 there were about 900 public common schools distributed in the provinces, thus doubling the number for 1919. Provision was made for further increase as far as means would allow, and the number reached 1,861 in 1931.

The first public school for primary education of Japanese in Chosen was founded at Fusan as early as 1877 under the name of Kyoritsu Gakko, and this was followed by the establishment of similar schools in Keijo and a dozen other towns in which Japanese were more or less numerous. The number of schools grew rapidly after the introduction of the protectorate regime until it reached 54 in 1908. At the beginning of the present regime some 120 schools were in existence, but the steady increase in them brought their number to as many as 467 in the year 1931.

For the secondary education of Korean boys there were in 1931 two public higher common schools in Keijo and one or more in each of the provinces, the total being fifteen. Of these, two were established



French Cathedral



Koshu (Kongju) Higher Common School

	Schools	Students	Schools	Students	Schools	Students
Higher Common School ..	26	12,799	12	3,156	5	819
Girls' High School	25	8,947	11	1,905	3	515
Girls' Higher Common School	16	4,749	6	687	2	394
Normal School	3	1,669	—	—	—	—
Industrial School	54	13,236	25	2,843	20	961
Elementary Industrial School	86	3,846	73	1,650	3	93
College	13	2,825	8	901	5	409
University Preparatory School	1	318	—	—	—	—
University	1	534	—	—	—	—
Non-Standardized School.	496	57,826	749	39,247	1,667	71,763
Total	3,060	686,808	1,751	184,498	2,006	110,789
Kindergarten	230	11,794	21	1,367	6	606

(1) Besides these, the sohtang, old-fashioned native schools principally teaching the Chinese classics and brush-writing, still exist in large numbers throughout the country, but with the growing influence of modern public education they are becoming fewer every year.

(2) Christian Mission and other private Schools are also included in this table.

33. Industrial Schools and Colleges

Industrial education in Chosen is still young. Since the annexation, however, the authorities are paying greater attention to this branch of Korean education, and as nothing is more essential than the cultivation of the habit of industry and economy among the Koreans, whose mentality is generally averse from labour, the work of these schools was so arranged that the practical and not the theoretical side of it received foremost attention. This arrangement was strongly accentuated in agricultural schools and though at the beginning pupils showed much distaste at the insistence on actual training, they gradually came to realize that there is dignity in manual labour.

In view of the need of industrial development the Government is strengthening its policy of increasing industrial education and be-

sides improving existing vocational and industrial schools increased the total number to 140. These apart from those of college grade are mostly elementary industrial schools and the remainder are agricultural, commercial and fishery.

For higher vocational education in Chosen it was provided by law that schools for the purpose should have a course of three or four years, admit those over 16 years of age graduating from a higher common school or having scholarship of equal standard, and give instruction in advanced arts and sciences, but this was not acted upon until 1915, when the spread of secondary education made possible the enforcement of these regulations. The revision in the educational system in 1922 necessitated also the introduction of reform in the organization of government higher schools, and this was done on the principle of making them equal to those in Japan itself. At present there are five such schools, all in or near Keijo. (In addition, there are eight private institutions of college grade, four maintained by foreign Christian missions.)

1. Keijo Law College, formerly called the Law School, was under the control of the Korean Government, having as its object the training of judicial officials. In 1911 it was reorganized and in 1916 raised to its present status. It aims at giving special instruction in law and economics.

2. Keijo Medical College was first established in the days of the Korean Government as a department of the government hospital, and in 1910 was transferred to the hands of the present administration. In 1916 it was raised to its present status, and has in view the training of men in modern medical knowledge and ability.

3. Keijo Technical College has as its object the turning out of high-grade experts and managers for the industrial and engineering development of Chosen. It was founded in 1905 by the former Korean Government, and came under Japanese control in 1910. In 1916 it was raised to its present status, the courses offered being weaving, applied chemistry, civil engineering, architecture, and mining.

4. Suigen Higher Agricultural-Dendrological School gives a special education in agriculture and forestry. The school was originally attached to the Model Farm at Suigen and was opened in 1906. After the annexation great improvement was made in its organization, and in 1918 it was raised to its present status, the work being divided into two courses, agricultural and dendrological.

5. Keijo Higher Commercial School had its origin in the Keijo branch of the Oriental Association School founded in 1907, becoming independent of the mother institution in Tokyo ten years later, with the special object of turning out men of affairs needed for the business development of this country. In 1921 the institution was reorganized under its present name, and in 1922 was transferred to the Government.

34. University

The plan of establishing a State University in Keijo was launched in 1922 and is now completed. As preliminary work a preparatory school was built in Seiryori, an eastern suburb of the city, and the school was opened in May, 1924. The period of study is two years, the work being divided into two courses, literary and scientific, and the entrance qualification is completion of the full course of a middle school or higher common school. The university itself, located in the north-east of the city, was opened in May, 1926, with graduates of the preparatory course as nucleus. It comprises, law, literature, and medical colleges and the study of Oriental institutions, culture, and medicine will be a feature of the University.

35. Mission Schools and Other Private Schools

The Government-General appreciates the education work of the foreign missionaries for the younger generation of this country. From their first arrival in the country some fifty years ago they established schools of more elementary grades which have been gradually increased until now they have schools of college grade. They may be

said to have been the pioneers of modern education here. The present work of the missions in education will be seen in the following table.

Mission Schools, December, 1931

	Colleges	Higher common	Girls' Higher common	Non-Standardized	Total
Presbyterian	1	—	—	15	16
North Methodist	1	2	2	4	9
South Methodist	—	1	3	—	4
United Presbyterian and Methodist	2	—	—	1	3
—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4*	3	5	20†	32

Note: * Chosen Christian College, Soong Sil College, Severance Medical College, and Ewha College for Women.

† There are three Designated Schools i.e. of equal standing with Higher Common Schools.

For the governing of private schools for Koreans special regulations were issued in 1911 and revised in 1915, but in 1920 further revision was made, by which all former restrictions were removed save for the inclusion of ethics and the national language (Japanese) as compulsory subjects in all private schools, and freedom was given them to include religious instruction in their curricula. Again in March, 1922, the regulations were revised in part by striking out certain conditions for recognition of teachers in private schools that their engagement might be more facilitated, and at the same time a private school of secondary or higher grade was required to be incorporated as a juridical person so as to guarantee its proper maintenance. With the enforcement of the new educational ordinance and its by-laws in April, 1922, all accredited schools were made subject to the new conditions, but private high institutions in existence unable to fulfil the government requirements in regard to equipment and finance were allowed to work for a time under the old regulations.

36. Text Books

Concurrent with the formation of the special educational committee,

another committee was specially organized late in 1920 to deal with the question of text books for schools in Chosen. This committee met early in 1921, and, after full discussion of measures to be taken for revision of the text books based on the propositions submitted by the authorities, reported the following resolutions:

1. A sub-committee shall be appointed to determine the use of the Japanese and Korean syllabaries, the writing side by side of Japanese and Korean, and the Korean translation in the text books.
2. Materials for text books shall be selected to suit the temperament and taste of the pupils.
3. Text books on morals shall be so compiled as to lay greater stress on example than precept.

Accordingly, a sub-committee was appointed for each item of inquiry, and for the writing of the Korean syllabary ten eminent scholars were specially chosen and entrusted with the task. It may be mentioned in explanation that Korean writing had never been brought under a uniform method, and although it was systematized for school use in 1912 there was still need for study and improvement, hence the importance of appointing the above committee. In this way, compilation of the revised text books was undertaken in the hope of their being brought up to date in response to the needs of the times.

The total number of all text books required prior to the year 1919 was no more than a million, but, increasing very rapidly with the annual growth in school attendance, it reached over 2,660,000 in 1921, and 4,460,000 in 1923, after which, however, the demand affected by the hard times, fell to 2,955,000 in 1930. But as a result of the steady increase in number of public common schools in both urban and rural districts it rose again to 3,600,000 in 1931.

37. Spread of Japanese Language

After the annexation the universal use of the Japanese language was particularly emphasized, and Korean common schools were required to allot 9 to 12 hours a week to the language and also to make fair use of it in teaching other subjects, while higher schools were encouraged to use it as the ordinary medium for giving instruction in addition to making it one of the subjects of study. Night schools and classes for the teaching of Japanese to young men in the country were also formed in large number. Fortunately, the marked aptitude of Koreans for linguistic study, and the general interest in it shown by the people, have greatly aided the work. The proportion of Koreans more or less conversant with the language to the entire population was 7 per 1,000 in 1913; 33 in 1922; 76 in 1929 and 87 in 1931.

38. Encouragement of Korean Language Among Japanese Officials

It goes without saying that knowledge of the Korean language is very useful for Japanese in dealing with Koreans, since in many cases grievous misapprehension arises from the lack of it. The Government, therefore, has specially encouraged Japanese officials in constant touch with the people to learn the language, and in 1921 introduced the system of giving extra pay to those proving themselves effective. To qualify for this privilege the candidate must pass an examination held every year, and the number of successful candidates so far is 4,500 of whom some have been certified proficient without examination.

39. Koreans Studying in Japan

In 1922, the regulations for Korean students in Japan were revised, thereby giving more freedom and encouragement to those going there to pursue their studies. At present they number about 4,000 the majority of whom are found in Tokyo. Those sent by the Government,

however, are comparatively few, numbering fifteen at present. They are generally chosen from among candidates finishing a secondary school course in Chosen or already studying in Japan at their own expense. As a matter of course, these students are not only supplied with necessary funds by the Government during the period they are in the colleges to which they have been sent, but on graduation they are offered positions in official or educational circles.

40. Education of Koreans Beyond the Frontier

Koreans living beyond the frontier now reach about a million and are largely found in communities of their own on the Chinese side of the Yalu and Tumen, in South Ussuri, and alongside the Chinese Eastern Railway in Manchuria. In olden times Koreans were prohibited by the Government from crossing the two rivers mentioned, so as to avoid all occasion of trouble and confusion on the frontier, and anyone doing so was condemned to death by the "across river" law.

Fifty years ago the enforcement of this ban became lax and the people took advantage of this to go over the frontier in increasing numbers. Although these emigrants were honest peasants in general, they had very few chances of enjoying the benefits of civilization as they usually settled down in out-of-the-way regions, and their life in general was one of great hardship and insecurity owing to the presence of Chinese bandits and vagabond Koreans. So the Government decided to make provision for their protection as well as for their enlightenment.

In July, 1908, the Government founded a common school in Lung-Ching-Tsun, Chientao, as the first of its kind for the education of Koreans in the borderlands. This was followed, after annexation, by the erection of similar schools in several important places, and to them volunteer teachers were sent, free text-books supplied, and subventions granted to the amount of ¥220,000 in the year 1931.

41. Art Exhibitions

Korean arts, though they show a brilliant record in the Koryo Era, began to decline in later years owing to the baneful effects of mis-government, and toward the end of the Yi Era they fell into a most miserable condition. In recent years, however, signs of revival have appeared with the progress of general culture in the peninsula.

The authorities perceiving this new tendency, drew up a plan for encouraging the advancement of Korean arts, and in January, 1922, issued regulations providing for an art exhibition to be held once a year, the exhibits to be art of the oriental and western schools, and the judging committee to be composed of noted connoisseurs, both Japanese and Korean. The first exhibition was held in Keijo in June following, the exhibits numbering 217, attracting 2,800 visitors, and succeeding exhibitions were equally successful, the eleventh one in May, 1932, showing 1,258 exhibits, visited by more than 18,000 art lovers. Each time medals or certificates of merit were awarded to those works showing special skill.

42. Government Library

After long-continued effort to establish a Government Library in Keijo the plan took definite shape in November, 1923, when regulations governing it were formulated, and the Library was completed and opened to the public in April, 1925. The collection of books, so far reaches over 120,000, while visitors to the Library average 17,000 a month, showing a tendency to increase.

43. Investigation of Historic Remains

The investigation of Korean historic remains was set on foot in 1909, and is still carried on under the present regime. The first stage being completed by the year 1915, its results were duly published, but as the work was confined to only a few of the many historic remains in existence, a five-year programme was next introduced

for a similar undertaking to be carried on throughout the entire land. This was begun in September, 1916, and completed in March, 1921, during which time all sorts of ruins and antiquities representing the civilization of their own period were fully examined. Each year the reports sent in were published, and in illustration of them ten elaborate albums have already been compiled. In this way the most important and interesting relics in Chosen have been made known to the world, but there being still more to be done along this line a thirteen-year programme from 1921 onward was formulated.

In July, 1921, regulations were issued for the preservation of historic ruins and relics, requiring entry to be made of all those worthy of preservation in a register, new discoveries to be reported without delay, and official sanction to be obtained for their removal, repair, or disposal, and the number finding place in the register so far totals 385, while those put in repair and maintained at national expense or by government aid number 140, comprising tombs, mounds, monuments, edifices, pavilions, storeyed-gates, stone images, etc.

The Korean arts originally developed with Buddhism as their inspiration. It is a fact that in the palmy days of Korean Buddhism various styles of architecture came into being, and not a few of the buildings remaining are now found very valuable as material for the study of ancient oriental arts. Even so, most of them were being allowed to fall into decay, so the Government arranged to have them properly cared for.

The Museum in which many treasures of ancient art are preserved, stands in the grounds of Keifuku or North Palace, Keijo. It was established at the time of the Products Exhibition held in 1915 to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the present regime. The exhibits are classified according as they are illustrative of the institutions, customs and manners, literature, religions, and arts of ancient Korea, and they now number some 12,831, including fine specimens of Japanese, Chinese, and Indian work.

Visitors to the Museum in Keijo during 1931 numbered 36,056 including 1,458 foreigners.

The Archeological Museum in Keishu is of considerable importance in the study of early Korean arts and sciences. Many objects of great value have been discovered in and near this ancient capital of Silla.

In 1931, the museum was visited by 25,450 persons of whom 110 were foreigners.

44. Meteorological Observatories

Meteorological observation in Chosen was first introduced by Japan in 1904. The central observatory is established at Jinsen and has branches at Keijo, Fusan, and eleven other centres, but as the country is still regarded as insufficiently served because of the great diversity of its physical features, certain municipalities, counties, and police stations were directed in 1914 to conduct simple forecasts, and to ensure accuracy and rapidity in observation, exchange of meteorological messages was started with the chief observatories in Japan, Taiwan, Kwantung Province, Hongkong, Manila, Vladivostok, etc. In the meantime signal stations were set up in different places in the peninsula, and in localities without such provision the police were required to publish the reports received by them for the use of the public.

V. Jinja and Religions

45. Jinja

The deification of her illustrious dead and erection of places of veneration to their memory have for ages been the custom of Japan, and the ceremonies held in those are treated by the Government as absolutely distinct from those of a purely religious nature. In August, 1915, regulations were promulgated relating to Jinja to be established in Chosen and prescribing the form of the services to be observed, and at present there are 47 principal Jinja with officiating priests appointed to them—to say nothing of those of a lower order. The greatest of these is the Chosen Jingu, recently constructed on the heights of Nan-san, Keijo, at which Ama-terasu O-mikami, the grand ancestress of the Imperial family, and also the late Emperor Meiji, who founded modern Japan, are venerated as national guardian deities. Apart from these, the Koreans have many places erected to the founders and most distinguished members of their own native dynasties.

46. Religions

a. Korean Religions

The entry of Buddhism into Chosen, according to Korean tradition, was about 370 A. D. It was originally introduced from China by a priest bringing with him a Buddhist image and the Sacred Books, and flourished greatly during the period of Silla and Koryu under the patronage of each dynasty. The religion, however, was subjected to great persecution on the rise of Yi Dynasty, when the building of temples was prohibited, the number of priests limited, and members of good families forbidden to enter the priesthood. At last it fell into disrepute and lost its hold on the populace, its priests were treated as no better than mere mendicants, and its temples and

monasteries, many of which offered the best examples of ancient Korean architecture, were left in ruins or allowed to decay. Such was the decline of Buddhism which had played a most significant role in the development of Korean culture, but this state of affairs ceased to continue after the annexation, for in September, 1911, a new religious ordinance was promulgated, removing former restrictions, giving freedom of propagation, protection to temples, and raising the status of the priesthood. Thus the cult began to revive after lying at a very low ebb for hundreds of years. At present there are 31 head and 1,313 branch temples with 5,594 priests, 1,044 nuns and 141,879 adherents including 41 Japanese and 2 foreigners.

There exist several religions of native origin though they are not recognized by the State as having the true marks of religion. Among them are the Tendo-kyo and the Jiten-kyo, each a mixture of Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism, the Taikyoku-kyo and the Jindo-kyo which worships Dankun, commonly accepted as the originator of the Korean race, and other sects which are simply superstitious beliefs. In prosperity, the Tendo-kyo leads with a following of about 80,000. The rest are hardly worth mentioning.

As in many countries, the vicious custom of mixing up religion and politics prevailed in Chosen. During the four centuries of the Koryo era Buddhism exercised so baneful an influence over politics that the decline and downfall of it were largely due to that fact. This abuse is more clearly in evidence in the case of the Tendo-kyo, founded sixty years ago, for its founder was executed by the Government "for seducing the people by evil teaching," and his successor also met the same fate on account of his participation in the Tonghak rebellion in 1894. These and other instances show that the entry of religion into statecraft was no rare occurrence in Chosen, so it is not surprising that the independence agitation in 1919 carried with it a religious colouring.

b. Religions From Japan

Shintoism (Way of Gods), the indigenous cult of Japan existing from earliest times, is a form of nature and ancestor worship with simple rites peculiar to itself, but its propagation in Chosen does not date very far back and its activities have chiefly been among Japanese residents. Of the several sects introduced, the Tenri-kyo and Konko-kyo are found the most vigorous, especially the former, and, finding it necessary to work among Koreans as well, it has established a preachers' training institute in Keijo. At the end of 1931 the temples of all such sects in Chosen numbered 202, preachers 383, and believers more than 80,000 of whom 13,000 were Koreans and 63 foreigners.

Of Japanese Buddhist sects, the Shin-shu was the first to start propaganda in Chosen, and its priests entered Fusen, the first and nearest port to Japan. Later, as other important ports were opened to trade, three other sects, the Jodo-shu, Sodo-shu, and Nichiren-shu, sent men into the country, and after the annexation minor sects became eager to follow their example. At present there are nine sects working throughout the land, and at the end of 1931 their preaching houses numbered 395, priests 535, temples 110, and believers 275,000, of whom 6,836 were Koreans and 54 foreigners. As with Shintoism, their mission was primarily for Japanese, but in recent years they have begun to extend their work among the native population, and have founded educational and charitable institutions in some few centres.

c. Christianity

Propagation of Christianity in Chosen owes its origin to an official mission sent to Peking by the Korean king in the latter half of the 18th century, which brought back with it a Roman Catholic Bible and other Christian books. With the central province as its stronghold Roman Catholicism gradually spread into the south, but as its doctrine ran counter to the native custom of ancestor-worship, it was placed under a ban in the reign of King Seiso, that is, in 1784, when

its converts were subjected to persecution, and its literature confiscated or denied entry, and though the ban was relaxed at times, it repeatedly met with great opposition and made little headway.

The first foreign missionary to enter the once hermit kingdom was a Frenchman named Pierre Maubant, who in 1833 made his way into Keijo and he was soon followed by two comrades. Owing to their devoted efforts the number of converts steadily increased, and the Government, alarmed at the rapidity with which the new faith gained influence among the people, issued a prohibition law in 1839, which led to the arrest and torture of converts, irrespective of sex or age, and many were even put to death, but nothing daunted, the evangelists still pursued their work. Not only did they endeavour to win souls through their teaching, but they printed and distributed tracts, and established schools and dispensaries, so that by the year 1863 the number of converts reached as high as 18,000, including not a few persons in authority, and at the same time the attitude of the Government toward them became much more lenient.

At the beginning of 1866 a Russian warship appeared at Gensan and demanded the opening of trade with Chosen. The Korean Government, not knowing what to do at this unwelcome event, desired the French missionaries to intervene, promising to give them unstinted freedom in their evangelistic work as a reward, but at this juncture a strong anti-Christian feeling arose among the high Korean authorities, and to reinforce it news was received that a wholesale massacre of Christians was being carried on in Peking and that the dreaded Russian vessel had suddenly vanished from sight. On this the Regent, having nothing to fear, changed his policy and decided to follow the reported Chinese example. He revived the prohibition law for the extirpation of all Catholics in the country, and it is said that during the persecution which followed, 30,000 people in all were martyred, including some French missionaries. After 1873, however, when the despotic Regent retired into private life, the Catholic mis-

sion began to recover its lost influence, and in 1882 religious freedom was fully recognized as a result of diplomatic relations being established between Chosen and foreign nations.

It was in 1885 that Protestantism was first introduced into Chosen. In that year Dr. H. N. Allen, medical missionary of the American Presbyterian Church, North, reached this country, to be followed in the coming year by Dr. H. G. Underwood, of the same Church, and the Rev. G. Appenzeller and Dr. W. B. Scranton of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and these pioneers started churches, schools, and hospitals in Keijo, Heijo, and other towns. Subsequently, men from these and other missions arrived one after another, and to-day there are a dozen denominations of Protestantism engaged in the work of evangelization, and they apparently surpass Roman Catholicism in influence. The most flourishing is the Presbyterian Church, the Methodist coming next.

According to the latest Government returns, there are 74 Roman Catholic Missionaries with 66,626 believers; 135 Presbyterian missionaries with 197,528 believers; 66 Methodist missionaries with 45,142 believers; 23 Anglican missionaries with 6,448 believers; 1 Greek Orthodox missionary with 765 believers; 13 Seventh Day Adventist missionaries with 4,202 believers; 5,626 believers in the Holiness Mission; 16 missionaries with 4,173 adherents in the Salvation Army and 7,032 believers in the Independent Church. There are also 6,430 Japanese Christians in Chosen.

When Prince Ito was appointed first Resident-General in 1906 he saw the wisdom of co-operating with foreign missionaries for the true welfare of the Koreans, and so tried to come into close and cordial contact with them. He was on particularly good terms with Bishop M. C. Harris of the Methodist Church, North, and in one of the interviews with the Bishop the Prince said that, while of course he would attend to all political affairs, he should look to the missionaries

for the spiritual guidance of the people, so that both working with mutual trust and assistance they might be able to fulfil their task.

When the wide-spread disturbance broke out in March, 1919, among the signatories of the independence declaration were a number of Korean Christian pastors and leaders, while the agitators included many professing Christians, and grievous misconception arose between Christian and non-Christian folk. This being a matter of great concern to the authorities earnest efforts were made to bring about a sympathetic understanding between these people, and opportunities were taken to convince the Christian side of the impartial attitude of the Government toward Christianity.

47. Administration of Religious Affairs

In regard to the administration of religious affairs in Chosen, a new office called the Religious Section was instituted in the Government-General in 1919, and in the following year the regulations relating to religious propagation were revised, whereby various procedures were greatly simplified and vexatious restrictions removed. Another reform effected in the meantime was the extension of the privilege to religious bodies to establish themselves as foundational juridical persons. Hitherto most church properties had been registered in the name of private individuals, and the method was attended with great disadvantage to those held responsible for them. Consequently, foreign missionaries long desired to have their mission properties recognized as legal persons, and this the Government finally decided to allow.

VI. Charity and Relief

48. Government Undertakings

Of the relief works undertaken by the authorities the more important comprise succour of sufferers from natural calamities, protection of the homeless sick or dying, alms to the decrepit, invalid, crippled, and disabled, care of orphans, education of the blind and deaf-mutes, etc., and for each of them a relief fund has been founded with the aid of the Imperial bounties granted on special occasions.

Formerly, treatment of homeless persons found sick or dying devolved upon the nearest town or village office. This was rarely any great burden in the country districts owing to the infrequency of such cases, but it was far otherwise in the cities and towns where the traffic of strangers is more frequent, and the only cities provided with relief stations for the purpose were Keijo, Jinsen, and Taikyu. The authorities, therefore, encouraged benevolent persons, whether secular or religious, in the larger towns to establish private institutions of the same kind by promising to give them financial help, and such now exist in Keijo and sixteen other centres.

For the nurture and education of orphans, the blind and deaf-mute, the Saisei-in or Charity Asylum in Keijo, was established in 1921 with a portion of the Imperial donation granted at the time. Since its foundation the Asylum has taken in nearly 1,000 orphans in all, the inmates in 1931 numbering 288, mostly Koreans. They are given a training in agriculture on the farm attached to the institution after finishing the common school course of six years. In the blind and deaf-mute department, three years training in acupuncture and massage for the blind and five years in sewing for the deaf-mutes is given to fit them for self-support, and there is no

obligatory term of service imposed on them after their graduation. The blind number 32 at present and the deaf-mutes 54.

Free treatment of the needy sick is taken up by each government hospital in Keijo and provincial towns as part of its work, and for remote parts of the country, doctors from the nearest provincial hospital are sent out. Similar care is also taken for Koreans living beyond the frontier and lacking in medical provisions, and in 1918 a charity hospital was especially established in Chientao for their welfare.

Reformatory work in Chosen is of very recent origin, and regulations relating to it were issued in September, 1923, resulting in the establishment of a reformatory at Yeiko near Gensan under the name of Yeiko Gakko. At present the number of its inmates is 76, and they are given a training in carpentry, farming, or fishing, in addition to an ordinary schooling.

Chosen has been subject to catastrophies on a great scale. Perhaps not so great as the floods of China and the earthquakes of Japan, but sufficient to cause much loss of life and much suffering. Affected either by heavy rains or by serious droughts different districts have, at various times, experienced famine, especially in earlier days, before the advent of quick communications.

To avoid these experiences has been one of the chief efforts of the present administration. Afforestation tending to regulate and control the flow of rain waters, and irrigation to retain and restrain the waters, is doing something towards the solution of the problem, while improved communications have prevented the loss of life, hitherto inevitable because of the impossibility of transporting food to stricken places. Much remains to be done, as serious floods are still experienced, for besides actual loss at the time, many people lose their livelihood and are in danger of starvation.

Every time a serious calamity occurs in Chosen some amount, according to the extent of damage, is donated from the Privy Purse

for the relief of the stricken people, and this has been done many times since the annexation. In 1931, such Imperial donation amounted to ¥15,000. At the same time the Government-General granted a subsidy of nearly a hundred thousand yen toward the relief of these sufferers.

The Government-General has approached the problem from two points. Firstly, from the fundamental necessity of afforestation and riparian control and secondly, from the necessity of affording immediate relief to those suffering from such calamities.

With both these points in view the Government-General has drawn up a budget of ¥65,276,200, and, together with a subsidy of ¥43,043,500 from the Home Treasury, is organizing a three-year plan of relief work, which includes flood and sand-drift prevention, to take effect from 1931. The plan hopes to develop the communications and industries of the country by completing 80% of the roadways, to construct eleven fishing harbours, to improve twelve more rivers and thus to bring more land under effective cultivation.

These works are likely to be of great advantage to the country as a whole, and are immediately useful in providing employment and the means of livelihood for those suffering from famine.

Budget

Roadway Construction	Government-General	¥23,910,000
	Home Treasury Subsidy..	14,099,000
Flood and Sand-drift prevention.	Government-General	31,770,000
	Home Treasury Subsidy..	25,416,900
River Improvements	Government-General	529,400
	Home Treasury Subsidy..	244,700
Fishing Harbour Construction..	Government-General	2,641,000
	Home Treasury Subsidy..	1,405,000
Water Works.....	Government-General	2,232,800
	Home Treasury Subsidy..	742,300
Sewerage repairs	Government-General	430,000
	Home Treasury Subsidy..	215,000



Site of the Government Leper Homes on Little Deer Island (near Reisui)



Meishinsha boys at work.

An institution where orphan beggar boys found on the streets were brought together by a kindly Chief of Police to receive the benefits of a decent life by learning trades.

Besides the above mentioned, there are other religious organizations of philanthropic nature, among which may be mentioned the Roman Catholic Orphanages in Keijo, Jinsen and Taikyu, St. Peter's Orphanage of the Anglican Church in Suigen the Keijo Orphan Asylums, the Daido Orphanage in Sensen and Tosan Infants' Hospital in Taikyu under the Presbyterian Church. Central Nursery in Koshu (Kongju) of the M. E. Church, and the Salvation Army Homes for Women and Children in Keijo.

The Buddhists maintain two orphanages, and there are eight other private orphanages of which the "Kamakura" and the "Meishinsha" are the best known. It is an interesting fact that the latter was founded by a chief of Police who started an orphanage in Seoul by gathering together the beggar boys and children wandering around the city without homes. Once the elements of social annoyance, these delinquent children are now taught trades under the leadership of able masters so that they will be able to find pleasure and happiness in a decent way of life. 68 children are now happy, contented and appreciative of the efforts made for them.

50. Leper Asylums

According to official returns of December 1931, there were 8,031 lepers in Chosen, 2,489 of whom were inmates of leper asylums. But there are many secret cases scattered over the country. Therefore it is conjectured that the total number may possibly be some 15,000. There are four leper asylums, one maintained by the Government and three by British and American missionaries.

1. Government Charity Hospital for Lepers at Shoroku Island, South Zenra Province

This was founded in February 1917 and is maintained by the Government-General. It should be borne in mind that the work was begun with aid from the Imperial charity funds provided specially

for treating lepers in Chosen. By the end of 1931, there were 765 persons accommodated at this hospital. The doctors and staff are doing their best to give them humane and effective treatment. They also teach those who are in the earlier stages of the disease how to care for those in the more advanced stages and assign them farm work, rabbit raising, housecleaning, cooking and gardening. For these services some remuneration is given. Their food consists of rice, barley, wheat, millet, fresh vegetables, fish, meat, and when necessary cod liver oil is added to their usual menu for special nourishment. The hospital consists of several houses and under each roof there live about ten patients from among whom a headman is elected. This headman is responsible for the care of the patients and for the supervision of the home, so that they are living like a family, working harmoniously together. To give them mental recreation a hall has been built and from time to time lecturers are invited to give talks for their mental and spiritual refreshment. Musical instruments and material for games are given them, and flowers and trees are provided for them to cultivate. They are especially encouraged in outdoor games. Once or twice a year they have a sports day. An exhibition of their hand-made goods is also held to entertain their guests as well as to amuse themselves.

2. Leper Asylum at Taikyu

Founded in March 1913 at the outskirts of the town by Dr. A. G. Fletcher. Patients numbered 402 at the end of 1931.

3. Biederwolf Leprosarium at Reisui

Founded in February 1911 by Dr. R. M. Wilson at the outskirts of Koshu (Kwangju) but in February 1926 moved to the outskirts of Reisui, South Zenra Province. Inmates numbered 744 in December, 1931.

4. Fusun Leper Asylum

Founded March, 1911 by the late Dr. C. H. Irvin and now managed by Rev. J. N. McKenzie. Inmates 578 at the end of 1931.

The last three leper asylums are maintained chiefly by subscriptions sent from the American Mission to Lepers and by contributions collected from the charitable. Each asylum is honoured by the yearly grant of ¥500 from the Imperial Household Department, a grant which has been continued since 1925, as an encouragement to the workers of the various nationalities in their self-sacrificing work in the relief of sufferers from this loathsome disease. Moreover Her Majesty the Empress Dowager, who is deeply concerned over the pathetic plight of the lepers, has graciously bestowed a special grant for each asylum of ¥1,000 a year from 1930, which will be continued for five years. In addition to the above Her Majesty the Empress Dowager most graciously granted, on the 10th November, 1932, ¥2,500 to the Government Charity Hospital for Lepers, ¥1,500 each to the Taikyu Leper Asylum and the Fusen Leper Asylum, and ¥3,000 to the Biederwolf Leprosarium, for the consolation and relaxation of the patients. In recognition of their valuable and faithful service for the sake of the lepers in Chosen, Dr. A. G. Fletcher, Dr. R. M. Wilson, Rev. J. N. McKenzie, and Dr. S. Yazawa (of the Government Charity Hospital for Lepers) were honoured by the bestowal of Silver Vases and a pecuniary gift of ¥35 each, while Mr. Pak Saing Too of the Government Charity Hospital and Mr. Kim Soo Hong of the Fusen Leper Hospital received ¥50 each.

The Government-General has also been giving a subsidy for work with the lepers since the year 1923 amounting to more than ¥60,000 per year distributed according to the number of patients under treatment.

Apart from this monetary help the Government-General makes free distribution of the special medicines known as "Chaulmoogra oil" and "Chaulmoogra ethyl ester" and tablets, all of which are manufactured by the Government-General.

In this manner the Government and the foreign missionaries are working in harmonious co-operation.



Salt pans at Shuan



Native horse breeding on Saishu To (Quelpart)

This small native pony is famous for carrying heavy loads over rough, mountainous or frozen roads.

VII. Industries

51. Agriculture

Chosen is essentially an agricultural country, eighty three per cent. of the entire population being engaged in agricultural pursuits of one kind or another. A mountainous country, like Japan, with few large plains, there is yet enough arable land not only to feed the people but also to permit of the export of a good part of its produce. Moreover, the soil, though not very fertile, is still fertile enough to support a thriving economic community if properly attended to; hence the vital importance of agricultural improvement to the welfare of Korean life. Yet the great majority of the people, keeping to their old method of husbandry, paid little or no attention to this point, and it was only after the protectorate regime was established that the need for it received any serious consideration. Since then, and more especially since annexation, the utmost efforts have been put forth by the Government for the modernization of the Korean agricultural system. As the country is mountainous and has to support a large and growing population, though one not half so dense as that of Japan, it naturally follows that the "intensive" method should be pursued through the application of scientific methods.

Keeping this in view the authorities set to work toward agricultural transformation of the country, and one of the initial measures was the establishment of Model Farms. During many years, at these institutions, most of which are situated in the outskirts of country towns, experts have been conducting scientific experiments in farming, sericulture, horticulture, and stock-farming, and the results of their work are made the basis of the Government policy as far as technique is concerned, whilst individual farmers and planters look to these experts for guidance.

The Government Agricultural Experimental Station at Suigen was founded as the principal centre in 1906 by the Residency-General, and and it has branches in several of the provinces. The Farm occupies an ideal site for an institution of such a nature and an extensive tract of land was appropriated to its use. It has been engaged from the outset in all lines of experiment and investigation of agricultural interest, and has contributed a great deal toward the promotion of agricultural development.

Various local organizations formerly existed in the country, having as their object monetary accommodation and co-operative undertaking of agricultural enterprises. These numbered over 500 with more than three million members, but as a whole they lacked unity and solidity and were often the source of scandal. To bring them under uniform and efficient management and thereby conduce to the general development of agricultural industry, regulations framed on those in force in the homeland were issued and enforced in March, 1926. They provided for the formation of Agricultural Associations in all towns and districts, and at the same time all kindred organizations (except those for live-stock) were ordered to merge themselves into the newly-formed associations.

According to the latest returns, the total area of arable land in Chosen is about 4,455,276 chobu, of which about one third is taken up by paddy fields and the rest by dry fields. This represents about 20 per cent, of the entire area of the country, and averages 1.55 chobu per family. In the southern half of the country the area of paddy fields equals that of dry fields, while in the northern half the proportion is one to five.

Though the area of uncultivated lands is not completely ascertained, it is estimated at approximately a million chobu, comprising hillsides, marshes, and beaches, and these can be made more or less productive by terracing, draining, and reclamation. Since most of these lands are State-owned, regulations relating to their utilization

were promulgated as early as 1907, by virtue of which such as belong to the State may be leased to those desiring to reclaim them; they also provide that they may be transferred gratis or under easy purchase terms to successful cultivators on expiration of their leases.

Until recently Chosen had scarcely any system of irrigation. In her more flourishing days there existed irrigating ponds and dams in large number, but so consistently were they neglected during her era of maladministration that most of them disappeared or turned into deserted swamps. Since the entry of the Japanese into the country, irrigation systems on an extensive scale have been initiated in various localities, and with the extension of reclamation works much land hitherto lying idle has been brought under cultivation. Thus, up to the present, about 50 per cent. of the total area of paddy fields has been provided with irrigation. The remaining 50 per cent. depends entirely upon the rainfall, and even in a successful year produces only half the yield obtainable from well-conditioned land. The encouragement of irrigation works is therefore being vigorously pursued.

In July, 1917, new regulations relating to irrigation associations were promulgated for the better irrigation, drainage, reclamation of waste land, etc. As many of them, however, found it difficult to do without financial aid, special regulations were issued in 1919 for subsidizing their works. Later on, under the revised regulations issued in 1920, the subsidies for land-improving enterprises were augmented, the amount ranging from 20 to 30 per cent. of the cost according to the kind of work to be done, and at the close of the fiscal year 1931 the number of associations actually in working order was 194 operating over an area of 223,058 chobu, while 11 others were actively engaged in construction works designed to serve an area of over 19,928 chobu, the total expenditure on all these enterprises at the end of the same year amounting to over ¥152,329,000. There still remain many tracts of land marked out for improvement.

Since the work of the irrigation associations have so obviously

assisted the development of agriculture, the Government has always encouraged their formation, but owing to the impossibility of their being in a position to serve the whole of the arable land in any imminiate future it has permitted the existence of private under-work. Owing to the rapid increase in population in Japan the supply of food is in danger of failing to meet the demand, and so the authorities have been tireless in encouraging increased production of rice in Chosen, and the total volume of Korean rice exported is now over ten times that exported in 1910, the first year of the present regime. This increase is largely due to improvement in the varieties grown and in the method of cultivation and fertilization.

Inasmuch as there is still plenty of room in Chosen to admit of increase in the yield of rice, the Government drew up a fifteen year programme in 1920 aiming at the improvement of some 400,000 chobu of undeveloped lands at an estimated cost of ¥120,000,000, of which ¥48,000,000 was earmarked as subsidies for individual enterprises in that direction. To carry out the scheme, a Land Improvement Department was formed with an adequate staff of men to take exclusive charge of the work, and experts were detailed to the provinces to conduct basic investigation of those lands convertible into paddy fields by means of irrigation and reclamation. In the space of six years, that is, by the end of 1925, the area actually improved reached but one fourth of the estimated total, so to accelerate the progress of this all-important undertaking a revision of the programme was made. The revised programme, to be executed in 12 years from 1926 covering an area of 320,000 chobu, concerns itself with the improvement of ~~the area of 100,000 chobu~~ that area and the method of its cultivation so as to secure increased production of rice, and the amount needed to effect this improvement is estimated at ¥324,000,000 including government subsidies to a total of ¥65,000,000.

When this programme is fully executed the production of rice will be increased by a minimum of 10,000,000 koku of which half at least will be available for export, thus doubling the present amount exported. Such a result, it is confidently expected, will greatly help in solving the food-supply problem in Japan and as greatly enrich the economic life of Chosen.

Along with advance in the production of rice, official inspection of rice destined for export became necessary, so that transactions in it might be creditably conducted, and in 1915 regulations for the purpose were promulgated, but these were revised in 1917 and again in 1921, by virtue of which the standard of the inspection system was raised and exportation of rice of inferior quality prohibited. Regulations relating to soya-beans were also enforced in the same manner. In this way the quality of the rice and beans produced in Chosen has been markedly improved, and they now enjoy high credit in the Japanese market.

In its efforts to put agriculture on a sounder scientific basis the government, both central and local, have used every endeavour to employ trained experts, and to place them throughout the country. Up to the end of 1931, 4,371 qualified men were engaged, as follows:

Agriculture	1,893
Sericulture	771
Live stock	594
Land improvement	124
Forestry	989
 Total	 4,371

The year 1930 was an unprecedented year of plenty. The production of the country, especially of rice, silk cocoons, gold and coal showed a remarkable increase. But on account of the plentiful yield of rice in Japan Proper and Formosa the price of Korean rice fell heavily; hence there was a farmers' panic, while the effect of the release of the gold embargo, coupled with the business depression

in America, brought down the price of cocoons to half that of the previous year. Other commodities also made heavy falls owing to the dull markets at home and abroad. But better times favoured the farmers in 1931 because their returns from rice and other agricultural products rose considerably even though the harvests decreased compared with the previous year.

52. Agricultural Production

Agriculture in Chosen has of late developed so appreciably that the total value of the crops in 1931 amounted to ￥700,484,000, of which ￥193,000,000 was exported, mostly to Japan, forming 74 per cent. of the total value of the export trade, and these items, when compared with 1910, the year of annexation, show a three fold advance in the former and more than a fifteen fold one in the latter. As in most other countries, by far the largest part of the arable land in Chosen is devoted to the growing of grain and pulse, of which the principal are rice, barley, wheat, soya-bean and millet.

Rice is the most important of all agricultural products. Its annual production, after having provided for all domestic needs, furnishes the largest and an ever-growing item in the export trade. In 1910 the area of rice-fields amounted to 1,350,000 chobu yielding a crop of 10,400,000 koku, rising in 1931 to 1,674,000 chobu and yielding 15,872,000 koku, its export during the same period making even greater increase from 798,000 koku to 9,058,000 koku. Such progress was made possible by the improvement introduced in the method of cultivation, in the selection of seeds and manure, and in irrigation and reclamation.

Barley and wheat are chiefly cultivated for home consumption. They are all autumn grown, and in the southern provinces, where irrigation works are common, are often raised in the paddy fields after the rice is harvested. As the result of encouragement of their cultivation, coupled with improvement in the use of economical ferti-

lizers and prevention of the presence of noxious insects, the area thus made to yield two staple crops a year was considerably increased. In 1931 the production of barley and wheat was about ten million koku valued at fifty million yen.

The soya-bean ranks next to rice in importance as an article of export. Though, owing to reckless methods of preparation, such as drying and assorting, the bean was at one time unable to gain any extensive outside market, it is now in high esteem in the Japanese market through the adoption of measures for thorough improvement in quality. The destination of its export is mostly Japan, as in the case of rice, where it is used not only for food but also for chemical industrial purposes, and the amount exported is yearly on the increase. In 1931 the area under cultivation was 792,000 chobu producing 4,131,000 koku, representing an increase of six times in area, and seven times in yield as compared with the year 1910.

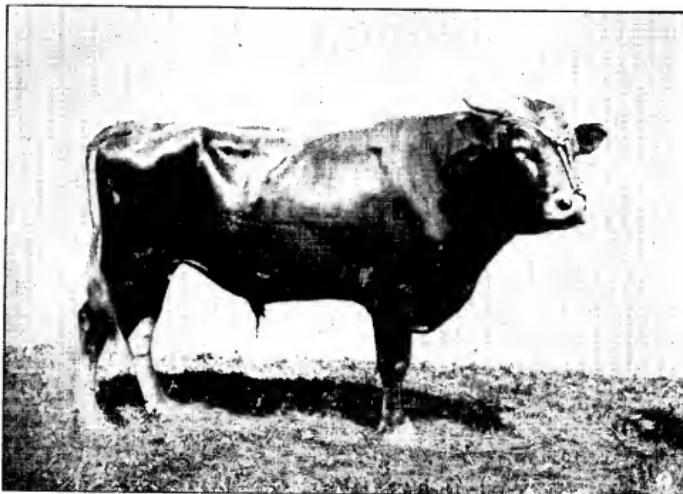
Millet is of considerable importance among the cereals grown in the country, since many of the peasants depend upon it as an economical food. It is largely cultivated in the north (about five million koku a year) but even so the importation of it from Manchuria forms a significant item in Korean imports, the amount reaching about two million koku a year.

Corn has hitherto been used only for edible purposes, but now there is an industrial demand and the production is increasing year after year—602,000 koku in 1931 valued at ₩2,918,000.

Cotton has been cultivated in Chosen from very early times, yet until quite recently the production was barely sufficient to cover domestic needs. It was only through the efforts of the authorities that real progress was witnessed in this important branch of agriculture. In 1906 a cotton-plantation was started in Mokpo to carry on the tentative cultivation of American cotton. The superiority of it over the native species being fully demonstrated, its cultivation was assiduously encouraged in the south, the result being that the area advanced from



Cattle Market:—Excellent Beef for consumption in Chosen and in Japan Proper



Native Oxen are hardy, docile, and patient and used to all forms of transportation—a source of revenue to farmers

ever made in this line, as the species reared were of inferior kinds, while the method of rearing them was very primitive and the cultivation of mulberry trees, on whose leaves they feed, received little if any attention. The Government since 1910 has employed every means to secure thorough improvement in both quality and quantity of cocoons, and regulations were issued in 1919 to provide for the examination of egg-cards, prevention of diseases, care of mulberry seedlings, etc., and institutions necessary for the encouragement of this profitable business were established in the provinces. The result of all these efforts is already evident in the greatly advanced condition of the industry. The number of families engaging in sericulture in 1910 was calculated at 76,000 and the volume of cocoons gathered at 14,000 koku, but in 1931 the figures were 747,084 families and 578,261 koku.

Reeling was formerly done at home by means of simple implements and for home consumption only, but of late years the development in sericulture has induced the use of modern machines, and reeling-mills now number 60 with an aggregate yearly output of raw silk amounting to 251,253 kwan valued at ¥9,170,662, all intended for export. On the other hand, hand-reeling is still quite common in the country and employs 264,212 families turning out a total production of 130,854 kwan valued at ¥3,009,642.

54. Stock-farming

Cattle, raised everywhere in the peninsula, are indispensable to Korean farm-life, for they supply the greater part of the labour required on a farm. Korean cattle are generally of hardy constitution and gentle disposition, while their flesh is very palatable, so they are highly valued as a source of both labour and food. Of late, in consideration of the greater demand for them in Japan as well as in Manchuria and Siberia, various means have been employed by the authorities to help on development in cattle breeding, for which the

land offers many advantages, and with such good effect that cattle increased from 700,000 at the end of 1910 to over 1,637,000 at the end of 1931, and the number exported from about 12,000 to over 41,000.

In contrast with the cattle, the native horse is very small and poor, averaging less than four feet in height. With the object of making a new variety more suited to the Korean climate, the authorities are now trying cross-breeding between Mongolian mares and Japanese stallions, and the work is chiefly carried on at the horse-farms at Rankoku and Yuki in the north.

Sheep were almost unknown in Chosen, though goats were kept by some people, but in 1914 a sheep-pasturage was established at Sempo, Kogen Province, and sheep were imported from Mongolia. Since 1919, cross-breeding between Mongolian sheep and breeds of foreign origin has also been carried on there, while to encourage private enterprises a good number of sheep have been distributed among stock-farmers. In 1924 this pasturage was combined with the Rankoku stud-farm in the same province from economical considerations. Judging from the experience, so far gained, sheep-breeding in Chosen seems to have some hopeful possibilities.

As for pigs and poultry, their improvement has been fostered by the import from Japan of superior breeds, and at the end of 1931 the former totalled 1,348,000 and the latter 6,294,000, both more than double the number kept at the time of annexation.

Cow-hides constitute one of the principal exports. Korean cattle furnish an excellent hide because of its large size and fine grain. The only drawbacks to its value lie in the manner of peeling and drying, and in the presence of abrasions caused by rough treatment, but the adoption of new methods of preparation since 1911, together with the prevention of saddle-gall, has led to great progress in the art of preparing the hide for tanning, and at the present time the total output of cow-hides amounts to over 6,000,000 kin of which 60 per cent. is prepared with scientific methods. The tallow, bones, gristle, and

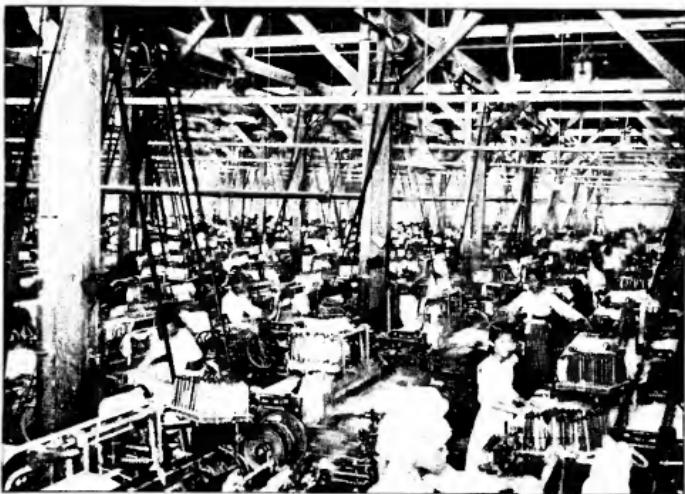
hair, formerly thrown away as refuse, are also being increasingly utilized.

55. Forestry

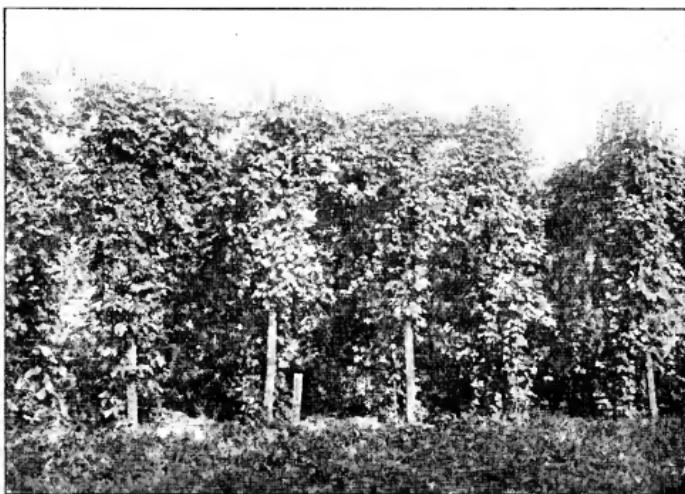
There is no nation in the world which prospers without paying due regard to forestry. In spite of this self-evident truth, the forests in Chosen were long left untended or abandoned, so that good forests, chiefly found in remote mountainous regions, now occupy only one-third of the total area of "forest" lands, which cover more than half the entire peninsula, and the remaining two-thirds is but thinly wooded or entirely denuded. Even those forests still standing and left to take their own course show signs of decay with increasing age, while on the other hand the demand for timber for building material, fuel, pulp, etc., is growing greater each year, so the Government is doing all in its power to secure their conservation and cultivation, besides trying to prevent the reckless deforestation which used to be customary among the people at large.

Throughout the country there are many varieties of plants belonging to both temperate and frigid zones, the result of the wide difference in climate and soil between the north and south. For instance, in the basins of the northern rivers, the spruce, birch, larch, etc., are to be found, and in those of the central and southern part the red and black pine, oak, alder, bamboo, etc.

Formerly no system existed in Chosen for the care and management of forests, of which 80 per cent. was State-owned, and the people enjoyed freedom to exploit all except certain forbidden forests, but even these became less inviolable toward the latter days of the old regime, resulting in unscrupulous felling of trees. In 1908, the Korean Government, acting in conformity with Japanese advice, promulgated a forestry law, but after annexation a new law was issued, providing among other things that State unreserved forest lands may be leased out for the purpose of afforestation and ultimately transferred to



Development of Spinning industry



Experiment in Hop growing at the North Kankyo Provincial Seedling Station

in private forests. Among those engaging in the work on a large scale may be mentioned the Oriental Development Company and other large companies.

In connection with the Government Agricultural Experimental Station mentioned, three public nurseries or seedling plantations were started in 1907, and more being formed each year they numbered 82 by the end of 1931. The principal seedlings raised at these places are the pine, oak, chestnut, poplar, larch, etc., and at first distribution was made gratis to people interested. Every possible opportunity was seized by the authorities to arouse the interest of the people in afforestation. Schools were provided with lands on which to plant trees, and the 3rd of April, the anniversary of the death of the first Emperor of Japan, was fixed upon as Arbor Day, on which day universal plantation is encouraged. During the twenty years of Japanese regime, by Government and private undertakings more than a million chobu (=three million acres) have been planted with over three billion trees. The whole landscape is gradually changing and the general rainfall will in time be increased, while at the same time the danger from floods will be reduced.

Scientific examination and investigation of forest plants being necessary for the improvement of forestry on a sound basis, work along that line carried on since 1913 was much enlarged in scope and more experts were engaged, and in 1922 an experimental forestry station was established in a suburb of Keijo.

Among the few forest districts spared the ravages of wholesale deforestation, the most important is the one along the upper reaches of the Yalu and Tumen Rivers on the frontier. The first systematic exploitation of it began in 1906 when a joint institution by the Japanese and Korean Governments with a capital of ¥1,200,000 was formed for the purpose. This was the origin of the Government Forestry Station at Shingishu which, together with a similar joint enterprise of Japanese and Chinese on the other side of the Yalu,

forms one of the largest timber supplies in this part of the world. The Station is provided with nurseries of its own, so that as trees are felled new ones may be planted in their stead. The timber felled is mostly rafted down to the lumber yard at Shingishu, where it is sawn and sold, the profit from the undertaking going to the Treasury. During the year under review 1,258,000 cub. ft. of logs and 362,000 cub. ft. of sawn lumber valued at ¥4,449,000 was all sold here, making a profit of 1,205,000 yen.

56. Fisheries

Girdled on three sides by water, with a coast-line measuring more than 10,000 miles, Chosen is favourably situated for the development of her fisheries. Owing to the presence of innumerable islands and indentations of the coast, as well as to the great influence of both warm and cold currents washing her shores, there is abundant marine life and the principal varieties of fish already known number some 80. But these natural advantages were almost wasted on the native fishermen who knew but little of modern methods of fishing. Since the establishment of the present regime, improvements have been introduced into fishing boats, gear, and methods, and encouragement given in various forms for the increase of marine production, so that the value of catches, which was only eight million yen at the time of annexation, rose to about fifty million yen in 1931, and that of prepared aquatic products during the same period increased from ¥2,650,000 to ¥28,369,000.

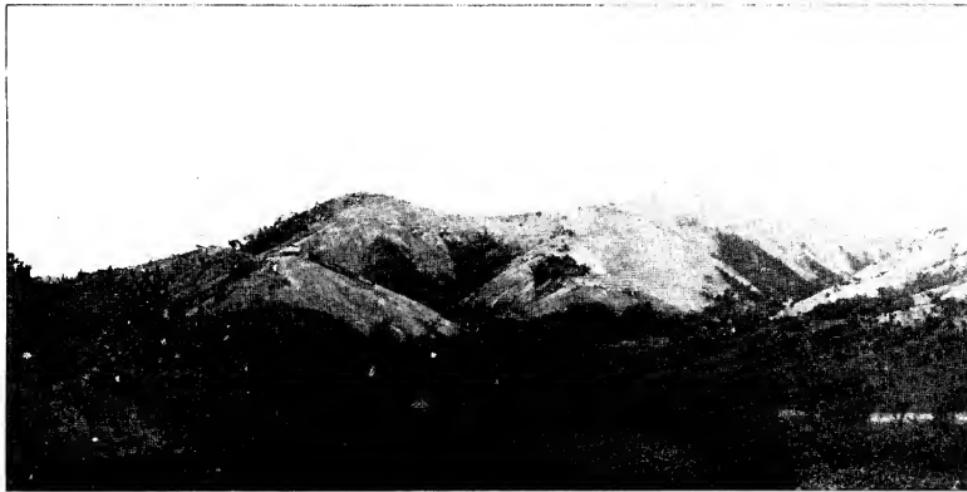
The first law for fisheries was published in 1909, and was replaced with a new law in 1912, providing for the security of exclusive fishing rights over a certain area of water, the prohibition of certain acts prejudicial to fishing in protected areas, the granting of permits to applicants according to custom as far as possible, and the prevention of individual monopolization of any fishing ground. The law was accompanied by regulations for the protection and control of fisheries

placing some restrictions on the manner, season, and place of fishing, prohibiting trawling within specified zones in Korean seas, and limiting the number of whaling boats and diving apparatus. Steps were also taken to suppress the Chinese poachers appearing on the western coast, thus rendering their visits far less frequent than formerly.

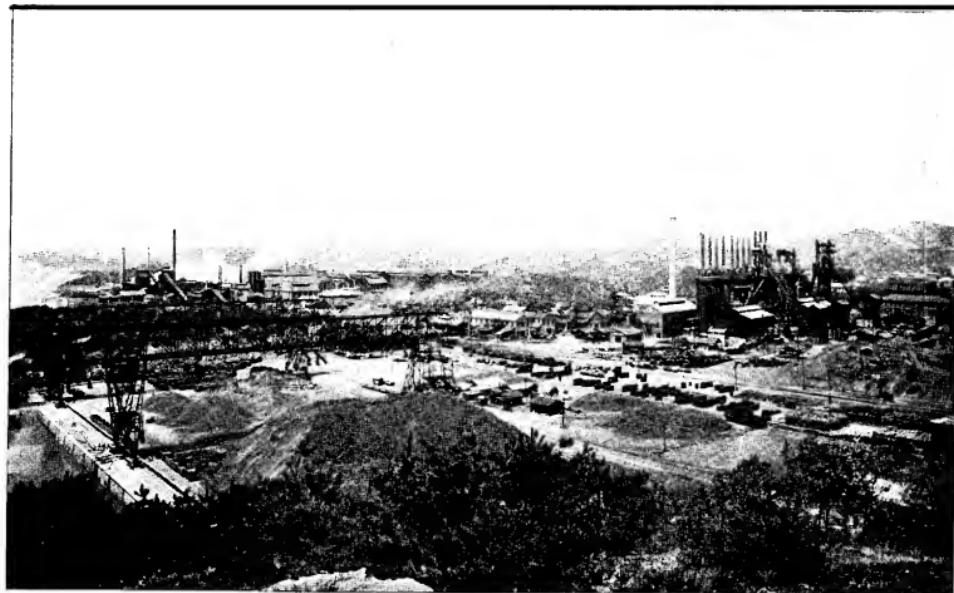
The first aquatic investigation was undertaken by the authorities in 1912 with regard to the distribution of Korean fish, their movement, reproduction, and season of visits, suitability of methods employed in catching them, preparation of salted and dried fish for export, and artificial culture of certain kinds of fish and sea-weeds, and in 1922 a central organ called the *Fisheries Experimental Station* was established at Fusan in order to carry on the work more systematically. These and other efforts toward improvement of the fishing industry in the country have already been productive of good results. Nothing, however, has contributed more to the recent progress of Korean fisheries than the increased immigration of skilled Japanese fishermen, by whom the native fishermen have been taught to engage in deep sea fishing—a new profitable venture for the Koreans, their activity having hitherto been confined to off-shore and inland waters.

With a view to promoting common interests among fishing communities, regulations were promulgated in 1912 authorizing the formation of fishermen's associations. These associations increased year by year until they reached 211 in 1931 with a combined membership of over 115,000, and their joint activities consisted in the purchase of fishing tackle, sale of fish, advance of funds, lending of boats, equipment of alarms and signals, arrangement of mooring places, etc. All are making good under the supervision and guidance of the authorities, and not a few are assisted financially by the Government.

As early as 1900 an association was founded at Fusan by fishing parties coming from Japan for protection of their business, and gradually extended the scope of its work to include the entire peninsula,



The bare hills are prepared for tree planting



Mitsubishi Iron Foundry at Kenjiho

law was framed and enforced in 1916. The new law ordained that a mining right could only be granted to Japanese citizens or to legal corporations created under the Japanese law, and the minerals subject to its provisions were increased in number from 17 to 29. With regard to mining permits, the principle was adopted, except for certain reserved localities, of awarding them according to priority of application filed with the authorities, and the mining right being treated in the same manner as real estate it had to be confirmed by legal registration. The use and expropriation of land necessary for mining purposes were then determined, while other provisions were made to meet several other mining conditions. At the same time the mining right already secured by foreigners under the old regime was strictly respected and was made valid and heritable by other foreign individuals or corporations having their head office in Chosen. Toward the end of 1911 revision was made in the existing law so as to extend the scope of mining claims.

Of Korean mineral products, gold occupies the most important place, and the most noted gold mine in the country is Unsan Mine operated by an American syndicate called the Oriental Consolidated Mining Company. Next to it come the Shojo Mine worked by Frenchmen, Suijan Mine by Englishmen, and Sansei and Koyo Mines by Japanese.

Formerly the general mining industry in Chosen was conducted in a primitive way except where certain foreigners were concerned, so the Government tried to induce Japanese mining firms to invest funds in Chosen and start undertakings, but it was not until after the annexation that Japanese began to play an important role in the Korean mining field. In fact, their activity dates only from the year 1911 when some Japanese capitalists, who had held back on account of the unsettled state of the peninsula, at last entered the arena, and the gold fields so far known being already occupied by men of other nationalities, turned their attention to other directions, principally

iron and coal. Chief among the enterprises thus initiated may be mentioned the smelting plant of the Kuhara Mining Company at Chinnampo, the ore-dressing factory of the Japan Mineral Company at Roryoshin, and the iron foundry of the Mitsubishi Iron Company at Kenjijo.

Nearly every kind of useful mineral, except sulphur, petroleum, and asphalt, is to be found in plenty within the country, especially gold, iron, anthracite, and graphite. During the European War the mining boom in the country was such as was never experienced before, but the post-bellum economic situation caused considerable reduction in the demand for Korean mineral products, and led to the closing down of mines in rapid succession, with consequent decrease in the output of minerals. In the following table is given the production in value of the principal minerals in recent years as compared with that at the time of annexation.

Mineral	1931 (Yen)	1930 (Yen)	1927 (Yen)	1921 (Yen)	1910 (Yen)
Gold	9,008,572	6,207,644	5,725,457	2,992,021	3,744,957
Pig Iron	4,588,887	5,923,071	6,523,350	4,819,843	—
Coal	5,190,664	5,327,966	5,286,318	3,192,262	388,781
Iron Ore	824,063	2,808,173	2,889,544	1,716,170	421,462
Copper	224,921	1,398,225	890,737	17,986	—
Gold and Silver Ore..	553,545	1,070,439	1,056,344	587,412	262,092
Concentrates	—	633,885	345,612	1,489,182	246,631
Graphite	231,975	423,314	403,951	208,902	153,477
Placer Gold	575,378	411,012	408,474	359,260	821,609
Silver	206,660	58,207	54,288	4,775	6,555
Lead	5,800	49,948	286,366	—	—
Tungsten ore	7,154	6,216	—	—	—
Zinc ore	—	5,200	79,828	4,798	—
Others	324,500	331,163	318,958	374,617	21,488
 Total	 21,741,519	 24,654,463	 24,169,229	 15,537,225	 6,067,952

58. Commerce and Manufacture

From olden times it has been customary among the Koreans to sell and buy at markets periodically held in various important towns, and even to-day the greater part of the internal trade is carried on in this manner. A market is, as a rule, opened every fifth day, and on that day people come together from far and near to get their supplies of food, clothing materials, cattle, and all necessities of life. Such markets at present number more than 1,400 throughout the country, and their annual transactions amount to over ￥158,000,000. Though shops flourish in the larger towns, the markets still constitute an important element in Korean commercial life, and some of them have a national fame, like the medicine market in Taikyu and the cattle market in Suigen.

This system of trade, which was undoubtedly called into being by necessity, has of course its own merits and demerits, and when properly regulated and protected contributes much to local economy. So in September, 1914, regulations for markets were finally published, providing in detail for their formation, management, and supervision. But things are running their course, and with the growing influence of modern shops the market system is gradually giving way to a more advanced form of doing business.

Stock markets carrying on transactions by description or by showing samples, are held daily, and are subject to strict Government control.

The oldest and largest in Chosen is the one in Jinsen (opened 1899) which was incorporated with that of Keijo following the promulgation of new regulations in May 1931. The Jinsen Market deals in rice and beans while the Keijo one handles both grain and shares. Under the new regulations other markets in Kunsan, Mokpo, Taikyu, Fusan and Chinnampo also obtained new charters for dealing in grains only.

Specific regulations for business companies were issued in 1911, subjecting all to licence by the authorities, thereby preventing the establishment of illegal or bubble corporations. In 1920, however, these regulations were abolished that more freedom might be enjoyed by those starting companies, joint-stock or otherwise, except insurance companies and the above stock markets, which being different from other undertakings were left subject to the old provisions. Many companies have come into existence with the general growth of industry, and at the end of 1931 those having their main offices in Chosen numbered over 2,035, showing a remarkable advance since the annexation when there were only 150 of them. One of the most recent is the Nippon Corn Products Company (factory at Heijo) which was founded under Japanese law with American capital in May 1930. It is interesting to note that there are now seven branches of foreign companies in Chosen, four commercial and three mining. Classified according to the object for which they were founded they make the following showing.

	1931	1930	1911
Agriculture and Forestry	85	83	12
Commerce	733	660	76
Manufacture	526	511	27
Fishery	22	21	1
Mining	14	18	1
Banking	139	147	19
Transportation	205	196	19
Gas and Electricity	57	54	7
Others	254	226	—
 Total	 2,035	 1,916	 152
Capital	¥656,044,000	¥631,606,000	¥39,766,000

In order to portray to the general public the business condition of Chosen and to stimulate her development industrially, a commercial museum was established in Keijo in 1912, and later on a museum

of local products in every province. For the same purpose exhibitions were often held in Keijo and elsewhere, and exhibitions in Japan were also made use of to exhibit Korean products as much as possible. In 1925, regulations for Chambers of Commerce were issued, whereby separate chambers for Japanese and Koreans were no longer allowed, and only one with a joint membership of both peoples was permitted to exist in any one centre. These organs now number 11, all situated in the principal towns.

Another important factor to which the commercial development in the peninsula is directly indebted, was the standardising of weights and measures. As they had for long no definite standard, entailing a great deal of trouble and uncertainty in business life, a radical reform was at last introduced in September, 1909, making their units and denominations identical with those current in Japan, though it was not until 1912 that the entire country was brought into line with the system. Further, following in the wake of the homeland, which adopted the metric system in 1924, it was decided to enforce it in Chosen also from the year 1926.

The Koreans of old were excellent artists and workers in weaving, ceramics, and metal casting, and that these arts once attained a high degree of development is evidenced by the many excellent works still left, chiefly in the form of domestic industry. On the advent of the present regime, therefore, efforts were put forth to revive these ancient arts, as well as to introduce modern mechanical arts, and one of the first steps taken to that end was the establishment in Keijo of an up-to-date technical school in 1909, followed by the erection of a Central Laboratory in 1912 for the exclusive conduct of scientific experiments in connexion with all branches of Korean manufacturing industry.

The manufacturing industry, though still in its infancy, has made such advance since 1916, being favourably influenced by the European war that the total value of manufactured articles amounted to over

¥280,900,000 in 1930 (figures for 1931 are not available) this being nearly twenty times as large as that for 1911 in which year they were valued at ¥15,645,000. Chosen holds out promise for great development in manufactures, as she has a large supply of material and labour—two factors most favourable to the expansion of industrial interests—so that with sufficient capital and the equipment of modern factories Chosen can hardly fail to become an important industrial country.

Except for some few run by Japanese and foreigners, factories on modern lines were practically non-existent in Chosen prior to the European War, but the abnormal conditions induced by that great event quickly brought about a change, and in 1930 the number of factories and workshops, increased to 5,000 employing about 100,000 hands, compared to only 150 employing 8,200 hands in 1910.

The most important manufactures are:

(1) Cotton, hemp, and silk tissues, the total value of their output increased from ¥5,000,000 in 1911 to ¥15,590,000 in 1930 though the demand for them is still largely met by import. While the larger part of the raw cotton is still exported to Japan, owing to the absence of skilled workers and capital, cotton manufacturing was started on a large and systematic scale by the Chosen Spinning Co., at Fusan in 1922.

(2) Paper, production of which increased from ¥382,000 in 1911 to ¥4,656,000 in 1930, is partly of home and hand make. Of late years the demand for foreign papers has grown considerably, the total value imported rising from ¥800,000 in 1911 to ¥7,000,000 in 1930;

(3) Ceramics, for which the Onoda Cement Co. started a branch establishment in Heijo in 1919, followed later on by the Japan Pottery Co. at Fusan, has a yearly output valued at about ¥13,000,000;

(4) Sake, the demand for which is increasing with the growth of the Japanese population in this country, increased in production from ¥740,000 in 1911 to ¥42,000,000 in 1930 while import from Japan still amounted to ¥3,000,000;

(5) Brass works, formerly consisting of crude articles for daily use, are now being produced on a larger scale to the yearly amount of some ¥5,000,000, but the larger part of the supply still depends on import;

(6) Leather, with an output of 3 million yen looks very promising, several tanyards having been established in the country, the chief among them being the one at Yeitoho;

(7) Sugar, the manufacture of this article was started in Heijo by the Japan Sugar Co. in 1920, and the output of it amounted in value to over ¥6,000,000 in 1930;

(8) Wangol matting, a Korean specialty made of wangol, gives promise even as an article of export, the output in 1930 being ¥1,000,-000; flour, vegetable oils, washing soap, etc., are also worthy of notice as being among the country's profitable enterprises.

59. Chosen Exposition

In the Autumn of 1929 (from September 12 to October 31) an Exposition was held in the Keifuku Palace Grounds under the auspices of the Government-General to commemorate the 20th Anniversary of the Administration of Chosen.

Nineteen major exhibition halls as well as numerous minor ones accommodated 25,972 exhibits of Korean native products. Japan proper, Formosa and the South Sea Islands showed their specialities, and several foreign countries, France, Germany and Belgium, also participated in the Exposition. More than a million people visited it, and the proceeds from the admission tickets were nearly ¥300,000. But the expenses were so great that the deficit was over a million yen. Prize medals were given to persons who presented the best articles and those who were honoured with such medals numbered 6,008.

VIII. Civil Engineering

60. Road Improvements

In old Korea with all its civilization good roads were entirely lacking, and what roads it possessed were usually left in a state of utter disrepair. Even the "grand highway" from Keijo to the Chinese border was barely grand enough to admit of a cart being driven along it, so what the rest were like can easily be imagined. It is true the Korean Government used to allot certain sums of money to the various districts for purposes of road repair, but much of this it is said, went into the pockets of the local magistrates, and practically nothing was done to the roads. On the country being brought under Japanese management, great efforts were consequently put forth to improve this backward condition, and it was planned to construct a regular network of roads of three classes, of which the first and second classes were to be looked after by the Government itself, and the third by the provinces, while in urban districts all classes were to be under municipal control.

When repairs were undertaken in former times, corvee or compulsory service was always used and this was continued even into the new regime by conscripting those persons unable to pay their assessment. In addition, the land owners were often induced to surrender land for roads free of cost. But this is now changed, for in 1919 it was prescribed that in the making of roads at national expense corvee should be dispensed with, and the land needed purchased at a fair price, though in the case of roads at provincial cost the old practice was still retained in force in consideration of its special connexion with local interests.

In the construction of roads the Government ruled that first class

roads were to be 24 feet or more in width, second class 18, and third class 12. Execution of the first programme took seven years and was completed in 1917 at a cost of ¥10,000,000. It comprised 34 highways measuring 1,700 miles, and the building of an iron bridge over the Kan-ko. For the second programme the construction of 26 highways, some 1,200 miles in length, was projected at an estimate of ¥7,500,000 spread over six years, from 1917 to 1922. Owing to the rise in price of material and labour, the original estimates were doubled, and further augmented by the inclusion of an additional sum of ¥12,000,000 for frontier roads and bridges, the period of construction being extended by another six years. In 1926 enlargement of the scheme with an additional appropriation of ¥5,600,000 was made, and the period for completion was extended to 1932.

The road improvement in 1931 was as follows:

1st class road	4 kilos
2nd " "	206 "
3rd " "	271 "
Total	481 kilos

During the year under review the Government-General paid about ¥1,168,000 for the work under its direct control and also gave a subsidy of ¥4,720,600 to the provincial governments to carry on road construction works as a measure of poor relief.

One thing of special note is that in the summer of 1929 severe hailstorms visited several districts in North Heian and North Kankyo Provinces. The damage done to the crops was so heavy that the rural population were in danger of starvation.

Therefore the provincial governments gave them direct aid with food and seed for planting. Moreover they carried on road construction works from 1929 to 1930 as a means of relief. At the same time the Government-General gave a subsidy of ¥55,000 toward this work.

According to the latest returns the length of roads already constructed is 10,501 km. of first and second class roads and 8,986 km. of third class roads, or 83 and 74 per cent. of the length determined for the projected network. With the steady improvement of the highway system automobile services in the country have rapidly increased and nearly every local centre is now connected with one or other of the principal towns.

61. Street Improvements

In view of the growing need for traffic facilities in urban areas street improvement or reconstruction has been extensively undertaken under the present regime, beginning with Keijo, where it was conducted at national expense to set an example to other towns, and the 13 streets selected for improvement were reconstructed at a cost of ¥3,000,000 from 1911 to 1918. The most important of these were made 12 to 19 ken in width and provided with pavements, and where traffic is heaviest the road surface is tar-macadamized or asphalted, thus adding to the modern aspect of the city. The second programme, spread over 6 years from 1919, took in 12 streets, of which 9 were completed by 1929 at a cost of ¥2,910,000.

During the year under review the streets in Keijo were much improved. The new road between the main-gate of the East Palace to the Keijo University Hospital—685.5 metres long is now completed thus adding one more step in the beautifying of the city and the convenience of traffic. The expense for this work is ¥425,000.

At present the road around Shoro (Bell Street) in Keijo has been newly paved and the street leading to East Gate is being reconstructed of which 418 metres at an expense of ¥180,000 is already completed.

Heijo, Taikyu, Fusan, Mokpo, Chinnampo, Gensan, Kanko and Yuki also made remarkable progress in their street road improvements.

To forward the sound development of Korean towns, the Govern-

ment has incorporated in the budget since 1921 a special item for investigation regarding town-planning, and started work on it in Keijo, Heijo, Taikyu, and Fusan. There are now 13 towns marked out for such work, including the chief seaports and provincial centres. The expenditure on these is defrayed out of the local revenues with some assistance from the Treasury, and work in each is well under way.

A complete sewerage system, as an aid to street sanitation, is still lacking in most places, so efforts are being made for its establishment side by side with street improvement in the large towns, which are first to feel such necessity. On such work nine towns have already gone to considerable expense, the largest among them being Keijo, Heijo and Kunsan. Part of the cost of construction is provided by the national treasury and part by public bodies.

62. Harbour Improvements

Harbour improvement was first undertaken in 11 important ports during the protectorate. While work was still going on, annexation took place, in consequence of which all these works were taken over by the present Government and vigorously pursued on a far bigger scale.

Fusan was the first port selected for development up to a maximum capacity of 700,000 tons a year, and this was completed in 1918 at the cost of ¥3,800,000. Direct connexion was then made between the trunk railway line and the Shimonoseki-Fusan ferry service. However, trade through the port showing every sign of great increase, enlargement of the jetties, construction of a breakwater, and dredging of the harbour to provide a more spacious anchorage were started at the estimated cost of ¥9,000,000 to be completed in 1928.

The work at Jinsen was undertaken to provide the port with a lockgate dock, to accommodate with ease three boats of the 4,000 ton class along one side of it. A dock of this kind was sorely needed

because of the great tidal range reaching 30 feet. Construction of it was started in 1911 at the estimated cost of some ￥7,000,000 and completed in 1923.

The work at Chinnampo was begun as a four-year undertaking in 1911, and finished as planned in 1914 at a cost of over ￥830,000. But the maximum difference of 24 feet between ebb and flow being still a source of trouble in unloading, this difficulty is still claiming the attention of the authorities.

The works at Gensan were started as a seven year enterprise from 1915 at an estimate of ￥2,640,000 and finished in 1922, but the need for extension of the land equipments called for the expenditure of an additional ￥850,000 and the work saw completion in 1927.

The larger harbours being thus improved, the next to claim attention was Seishin, as destined to play an important part in the development of North Chosen, and work there was started in 1922 as an eight-year enterprise at an estimated cost of ￥2,500,000. Work is in progress in Kunsan, Mokpo, Yuki, etc.

At present a new harbor construction at the "Tasarugi" Anchorage (an island lying at the mouth of River Yalu) has been completed at a cost of ￥500,000 to the national exchequer. The harbour is joined by an embankment of 600 metres to the mainland by which connection is made with Ryugampo (Yongampo) and Shingishu.

63. River Improvements

The large rivers in Chosen, such as the Daido-ko, Kan-ko, Kin-ko, Rakuto-ko, etc., are of great value to traffic though they have not yet been utilized to their fullest extent. On the other hand, their inundation, an almost yearly event, results in more or less damage being done to the lands traversed by them, mainly because little has ever been done to keep them within proper bounds, and also because the precious forests at one time bordering them have been cut down

regardless of resultant evils. Under the present regime, serious attention is being paid to river conservation, and survey of eleven large rivers has been completed resulting in an eleven-year programme, taking in six of them at an estimate of ￥48,000,000, which was started in 1925.

River Improvement Works, April, 1931-March, 1932

	(In thousands)					
	Kan (Cub. m.)	Bankel (Cub. m.)	Rakuto (Cub. m.)	Sainel (Cub. m.)	Daido (Cub. m.)	Ryuko (Cub. m.)
Excavation	557	840	1,614	491	—	175
Embankment	694	840	1,177	1,059	—	175
Shore protection ...	50 (Yen)	25 (Yen)	28 (Yen)	41 (Yen)	54 (Yen)	— (Yen)
Water-gate	20 (Yen)	67 (Yen)	67 (Yen)	13 (Yen)	3 (Yen)	— (Yen)

64. Waterworks

Owing to the nature of the soil Korean water is generally very hard, and even the well-water is found in many cases not good enough for drinking purposes. Moreover, it not seldom happens that the natural supply of water runs short, especially in the large towns, thus menacing the health of the people. To meet this danger the authorities are encouraging the construction of modern waterworks wherever possible.

The only cities possessed of waterworks in pre-annexation days were Keijo, Heijo, Fusan, and Mokpo, but now no town of importance lacks such provision, and the number of towns so provided has risen to 33. In the establishment and operation of them both Government and local public bodies took part, but in March, 1922, the Government transferred the waterworks run by it to their respective towns, though in the case of new construction financial help is still given by it in proportion to the need, ranging from 30 to 50 per cent. of the actual cost.

65. Public Buildings

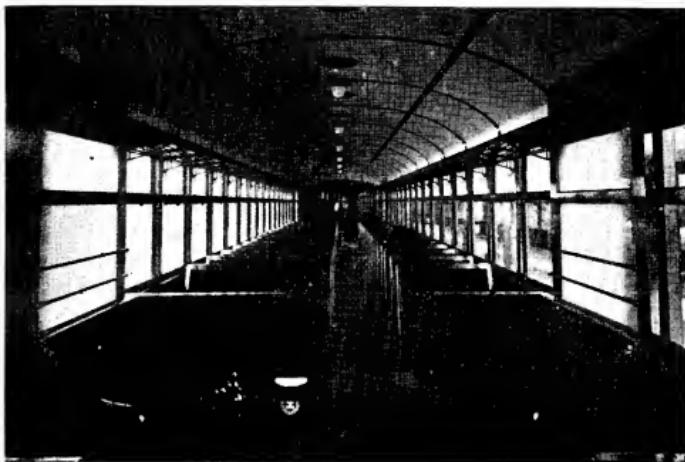
At first most of the public offices in the country were housed in the old native buildings, so the Government annually spent two to three million yen in constructing new buildings, but after the year 1920 the budget estimates for buildings were more than doubled owing to expansion in the various public undertakings, including the erection of new Government-General Offices, the Chosen Jingu, Keijo University, etc.

The new edifice for the Government-General is situated in the grounds of Keifuku or North Palace, Keijo, and is a five-storey one of ferro-concrete in modern Renaissance style, covering a floor area of 1,115 tsubo. The work was started in 1916 as a ten-year enterprise at an estimate of three million yen, but the subsequent rise in the price of material and wages more than doubled the cost as originally estimated. In January, 1926, the Government entered its new home.

The Chosen Jingu as the centre for national ceremonies, stands on Nansan or South Hill, Keijo, commanding a fine view of the country around. The work was begun with a ceremonial purification of the site in May, 1920, at an estimated expenditure of ¥1,500,000, and was completed as arranged in October, 1925.

The establishment of Keijo Imperial University as the coping-stone of all educational institutions in the country has been in steady progress since 1924 as a four-year enterprise at an estimated cost of ¥1,668,000. It is situated in the north-east of the city and the buildings include library, main hall, and class-rooms for the several departments.

The new building for law courts in Keijo including the Local Court, Court of Appeal, and Supreme Court, was started in 1926 as a three-year enterprise at an estimate of ¥600,000, and the work is already completed.



Interior of Pleasant 3rd class coach



Interior of Comfortable 2nd class coach

Light Weight Trains run between Keijo and Jinsen

during which to construct a "Tumen River" line and other four lines totaling 1,384 kilometres and to buy out and improve the Zenshu-Riri Railway and other four lines totaling 339 kilometres. At present the foregoing plan is being carried on effectively and when it is completed it is hoped that the railway traffic of Chosen will enter a new epoch-making period. At the end of March 1932 the total investment in government railways reached over 406 million yen, covering a length of 3,008 kilometers in active operation with 420 stations and employing 16,178 men in all, inclusive of 6,986 Koreans and 4 foreigners. For the purpose of training railway employees, a railway school was established in 1919 under the control of the Railway Bureau. Up to March, 1932, this school turned out 1,669 graduates including 350 Koreans. The railways in Chosen, by bridging the Yalu which forms part of the boundary and making connexion thereby with the continental railways, became at once part of the international railway system, and this resulted in through traffic being established between Tokyo and Europe. The following table gives some idea of railway development in this land.

Fiscal Year	Length (Kilo)	Passengers	Freight (Ton)	Receipts (Yen)
1931*	3,008	19,670,000	6,025,000	36,300,000
1930*	2,792 (Mile)	20,650,000	5,936,000	36,821,000
1925	1,309	18,241,000	4,297,000	30,708,000
1920	1,157	12,421,000	3,186,000	28,816,000
1911	674	2,024,000	888,000	4,095,000

* Metric system.

The hotel business as an adjunct to the railway business is run chiefly for the accommodation of the foreign tourists. It was first started in 1912 at Fusun and Shingishu, the two principal terminals, by making use of the upper storeys of each station. In 1914 the Chosen Hotel was built on a grand scale in Keijo with two branches at Kongo-san for the convenience of mountain sightseers, and in 1922 a similar hotel was opened in Heijo.

Of the six lines now under construction the most important is the

new line between Heijo and Gensan across the middle of the country, 213 kilometers in length. This was started in 1926 as a ten year enterprise, and, up to the end of March, 1931, 96 kilometres had been opened to traffic, and it is hoped it will prove another important link in the chain of traffic between North China and West Japan.

67. Private Railways

For the encouragement of private railway enterprises in Chosen, regulations were enacted in 1912 making provision for their proper supervision and protection, and in 1914 further provision was made for granting special subsidies to important lines to meet any deficiency in profit below a certain percentage on the paid-up capital of those companies to be so favoured. In 1921 new regulations providing increased State aid for private undertakings were approved by the Diet and put into force for the furtherance of their development. Thus private railways in Chosen have made considerable progress, though their business condition is not yet prosperous enough to permit of them paying dividends from their earnings without drawing on the Government, and the total length open to business up to March 1932 reached 1,132 kilometres operated by 7 companies, while new lines under construction, actual or projected, embraced some 337 kilometres. During the fiscal year 1931 the number of passengers carried on private railways reached 2,934,000 freight 961,000 tons, and receipts ¥3,283,394.

68. Tramways

There are 82 kilometres of tramways under operation in Chosen of which the major ones are as follows:

The Keijo Electric Company Tramways in Keijo.....	35 kilos
The Chosen Gas Electric Company Tramways in Fusun..	19 "
The Heijo Municipal Tramways in Heijo.....	13 "
Others	15 "
Total	82 kilos

From April 1931 to March 1932, these tramways carried 49,407,382 passengers and 12,741 tons of freight and receipts amounted to ¥2,416,596.

69. Navigation

In the year 1912 matters relating to routes, ships, seamen, beacons, etc., were all systematized and placed under the Communications Bureau of the present Government, and during 1914-15 not only were the marine regulations unified and adjusted but a marine court was created. Before the annexation there existed a few small shipping concerns under government protection, and they were induced to amalgamate into one big company, the result of which was that the Chosen Mail Steamship Company came into being in 1912 and was ordered to establish regular coasting services. There are now seven shipping companies in Korean waters.

In 1910, ships of all kinds entered in the shipping register numbered only 88 with a tonnage of 9,300, but the regulations of marine affairs under the present regime led to great progress being made in maritime traffic, and especially during the Great War the shipping business in Chosen enjoyed an extraordinary boom. At present the number of lines regularly operated is 19 with 196 vessels (steam ships) aggregating 53,998 tons, their routes being interport, Korea-Japan and Korea-China-Russia.

Year	—Steamers—		—Sailing Boats—	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
1919	87	35,682	483	16,432
1925	147	44,520	627	21,075
1929	185	47,161	694	23,083
1930	196	53,993	692	22,911
1931	203	52,258	750	25,138

In 1903 four lighthouses were built, and by the year 1906 the number had increased to 53, but as this merely represented one signal for every 160 nautical miles, and navigation around the archipelago

on the south-western coast was particularly dangerous during the foggy season, further great increase has since been made. The total number of navigation aids now stands at 269 comprising 134 night, 112 day, and 23 fog signals, in the proportion of 1 night signal to every 129 kilometres of the entire coast.

70. Principal Navigable Rivers

The Yalu (Oryoko) river forming the boundary between Chosen and Manchukuo rises from Paktusan (the "Ever-white" Mountains 9,000 ft.) and empties into the Yellow Sea. The whole length is about eight hundred kilos of which seven hundred kilos, that is, from the mouth to Shinkapachin, is navigable by air-propeller boats under Government subsidy, besides junks and other sailing boats. Its upper course traverses a vast virgin forest region. Timber felled there is made into rafts and floated down its many rapids until it reaches the lumber-yards at Shingishu or Antung.

The Daido river flows past Heijo and empties into Yellow Sea near Chinnampo. It is four hundred kilos long and has a navigable course of 245 kilos. Steamships of two thousand tons can sail up the river as far as Hosanpo, sixty-three kilos from the mouth.

The following important rivers are open to navigation by sailing and motor boats.

River	Navigable course
Rakuto (flowing into Chosen Channel near Fusen).....	344 Kilos
Kanko (" " Yellow Sea through Keijo).....	300 "
Kinko (" " " at Kunsan).....	130 "
Tumen (" " Sea of Japan in extreme N. E.) ..	85 "

71. Airways

The development of air traffic in Chosen has naturally been stimulated by the tremendous development of this business in recent years both in the mother country and foreign countries. Business men have

therefore developed air traffic and trained crews with noteworthy results.

Private Airway business—The Japan Air Transport Company, founded by a subsidy from the home Government in October, 1928, opened its regular air-routes between Tokyo and Dairen via Chosen on April 1, 1929, and now makes six return flights per week for mail-matters, freight and passengers.

Besides the business flights above mentioned, pleasure flights are made by the observation planes of the same company over Keijo and Urusan, ten and five days a year respectively.

Up to the end of March 1931, the statistics of air transport were as follows:

The following table shows the number of passengers and quantity of goods carried to and from Chosen by the aeroplanes of the Japan Air Transport Co., in 1931.

	—Mail—			
	Passengers	Corre- spondence	Parcel Post	Freight (Kilogram)
Departures	1,508	29,269	244	3,621.99
Arrivals	1,493	31,322	673	6,307.53
Total	3,001	60,591	917	9,929.52

Air Routes—It is obvious that the development of air traffic is of tremendous importance to transportation, communication and national defence. In order to develop this traffic, it is most necessary to open air routes. Therefore, the Communication Bureau of the Government-General, in accordance with the plan of the Communication Department in Tokyo, has already formed a plan to develop a trunk air route between Tokyo and Dairen via Chosen, and in 1928,

three airports were established, one in Urusan, one in Keijo and one in Heijo; eight ground marks were set up in Urusan, Kwokan, Taiden, Tenan, Shariin, Heijo, Teishu and Shingishu.”

There are now two wireless stations, one in Urusan and another in Keijo to make connection for airway news, and also a meteorological observatory (branch office) at the airport in Urusan, for the forecasting of weather conditions. At each airport there are officials for customs examination and also for general supervision.

Chosen has now become one of the international airway centres of the Far East. Since the opening of the airports in Chosen many distinguished foreign flyers have visited this part of the world, and this, no doubt, is a good step toward international amity.

* A temporary airport was established in Shingishu on December 28, 1931.

72. Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones

A Japanese postal service in the peninsula was begun with the establishment of a post-office at Fusan in 1876, when the port was opened to foreign trade, followed later by the opening of similar offices in other treaty ports with the increase of Japanese settlers. In 1896 the Korean Government introduced a modern postal system, modelling it on that of Japan, and in 1900 formally joined the Universal Postal Union, but owing to poor management and consequent financial loss it was placed under Japanese control in July, 1905, and the Japanese postal system was made common to the two lands. Before 1905 there were 427 Korean and 89 Japanese offices as organs for communication, but to-day they number 781, including 114 telegraph and telephone offices, employing 14,085 men in all of whom 6,687 are Koreans and 2 foreigners. To facilitate postal services in the country an Employees Training School was founded in 1907, and up to March, 1932, this school had sent out 3,450 graduates of whom 960 are Koreans.

The beginning of the telegraph service was in 1884 when a Japanese office was created in Fusan for communication with the homeland. Later on, similar offices were established in Keijo and a few other centres. The submarine cable between Fusan and Japan was originally the property of a foreign company, and its management was carried on with few exceptions under the Universal Telegraph Rules, but in 1910 Japan bought the cable from the company for the greater benefit of the public. Each year increase was made in the number of operating offices, and from only 44 in 1905 they rose to 789 in 1930.

In 1910 a wireless apparatus was installed on the Kosai-maru, an official inspecting steamer, and in the three lighthouses on the west coast, though the service has not yet been thrown open to the public, and in 1923 a wireless office was opened in Keijo to handle messages sent to and from ships sailing in Korean waters and those of the general public. Later on more wireless stations were established in Mokpo, Saishu (Quelpart), Fusan, Chinnampo, Seishin and in Urusan.

The first telephone service was undertaken in 1902 between Keijo and Jinsen, and subscribers numbered only 65. In 1903 an exchange service at Fusan was started, and the number of subscribers increased from 310 at the end of that year to over 1,000 at the time of the postal union with Japan (1905). At that time only 16 lines were in operation, but expansion was rapidly pursued, and a long-distance line between Keijo and Heijo was opened in 1907, and one between Keijo and Fusan in 1911. Also in 1921 direct connexion between Keijo and Mokpo, and Keijo and Gensan was effected, and the 828 lines in operation in 1911 were increased to the large number of 8,408 in 1930 inclusive of 220 long-distance ones. In November, 1926, a Radio Broadcasting office was established in Keijo and opened to business in February, 1927, subscribers numbering some 2,000 at first but now 14,309. In the following table certain details are given of the telephone service.

Year	Telephone offices	Telephone subscribers	Calls during the year
1905	6	1,065	8,489,530
1910	217	6,448	21,260,613
1920	529	13,142	59,974,020
1925	610	26,265	114,510,002
1930	681	32,664	176,455,929

73. Money Orders and Postal Savings

Business in money orders and savings was first undertaken in Chosen by the Japanese post-office at Fusan in 1880, and the offices handling such business numbered only 30 at the time of the postal union with Japan. On taking over control of all postal affairs, these offices were increased to 72, and since 1906 has caused post-offices in places containing no inland revenue office to receive and pay out money on behalf of the Government, a departure quite unknown in other countries. In 1910 the system of "furikae chokin," or postal savings transfer account, was started in Keijo to facilitate the settling of commercial transactions, and subsequently, business relating to the receipt of local and national revenues, the flotation, sale, and repayment of public loans, etc., was even taken up by the post offices for convenience sake. There are now 704 offices handling money orders and savings.

On account of the lack of any organ for monetary circulation in Chosen, except the Fusan branch of the Dai Ichi Ginko (a Japanese bank), the Japanese post-office at Fusan was authorized to start business in ordinary money orders in 1880, and later on, those at other open ports followed suit. In 1900 the system of telegraphic transfer was introduced, and in 1903 it was made possible to telegraph money in large amounts for the greater convenience of business people. The total amount of money received and paid out during 1931 reached over ¥164,000,000, showing a slight decline compared with the previous year.

Business in foreign money orders was also taken up in 1880, though at first only with Hongkong. In 1881, exchange was opened with England, and in 1885 an agreement for exchange was conducted with France. This led to the gradual opening of exchange with other countries, and in 1908 the post-offices at Keijo and seven other centres were specified as exchange offices under the international postal agreement. The amount of money dealt with in this way shows a decided upward tendency since the opening of exchange with China in 1923, and in 1924 passed ¥1,000,000 mark. Foreign money orders received and paid out during 1931 amounted to ¥489,000.

Since the system of postal savings was first started at Fusan in 1880, the number of offices taking up this important branch of business has gradually increased, and at the time of the postal union with Japan they numbered about 100. As there was no proper organ for saving in Chosen and the people in general had lost all idea of it owing to the heavy taxation and extortion, the number of Korean depositors in 1908 was only some 4,200, their savings amounting to no more than ¥37,000, but with the constant encouragement given to thrift and economy, the amount of their deposits has gradually increased, as may be seen from the following table.

Postal Savings

Year	—Total Amount—		Average Amount per Person	
	Japanese	Korean	Japanese	Korean
1910	¥3,016,420	¥190,045	¥28.98	¥5.44
1919	12,427,897	2,498,003	43.26	2.23
1925	18,527,307	3,005,867	37.62	2.46
1927	23,007,613	3,720,612	42.29	2.63
1929	31,349,222	4,937,195	52.61	3.33
1930	33,726,244	5,126,622	56.70	3.37
1931	36,067,452	5,365,217	60.64	3.18

74. Post Office Insurance

The Post Office Insurance (Kan-i-Hoken) has become popular and

successful in Japan Proper. Stimulated by this fact, the Communication Bureau, with the approval and consent of the Imperial Diet, started the same plan of insurance on October 1, 1929.

Although Post Office Insurance is a Government enterprise, it is by no means a profitable business. The budget itself is separate from that of the Government-General and it is run under a special account. The Government maintains a strict balance of receipts and disbursements, and the net profit is to be divided among the insured.

There are two kinds of insurance, viz., Life Insurance and Old Age Insurance. Persons of either sex between the ages of 12 and 60 are admitted to it. The maximum insurable amount for one person is ¥450. But the rate of interest which is the basis of calculation of the insurance fee is a little lower than that of Japan.

For the purpose of handling the business and for the convenience of the public, the Communication Bureau supervises 800 Post Offices scattered throughout Chosen, in each of which applications are received, premiums are collected and insurance money is paid.

During the thirty months (Oct., 1929-March, 1932) of its operation 330,785 persons entered the insurance, the insured amount being ¥62,504,572. This result is far better than was expected. In 1931, there were 3,972 deaths insured at ¥814,877. It is interesting to note that the Koreans are 58% of the total subscribers.

75. Electric and Gas Undertakings

The first electric enterprise in Chosen was the building of a tramway in Keijo by a joint-stock company organized by an American citizen in 1899, and in 1901 it started the supply of light in addition. Similar works were started in Fusen in 1902 and in Jinsen in 1906, after which little progress was made, for at the time of union with Japan they still numbered but three with an aggregate capital of ¥3,000,000 and a capacity of 1,300 kilowatts. Since that year, however,

steady growth has been witnessed in meeting the general increase in demand for electricity, and these undertakings in 1931 numbered 92 in operation with a total capital of ¥222,000,000 and a capacity of 461,000 kilowatts. Besides, there were 16 official undertakings for government use and 104 for domestic use.

In 1911 the Government began to make a country-wide investigation of the water-power that might be utilized for generating electricity, and completed it with respect to eleven of the larger rivers in 1914, but as the feasibility of hydro-electric enterprises can be determined only after making long and close inquiry, a more detailed investigation was started in 1922, and the result so far obtained is that 147 sites of promise, with a combined capacity of 2,228,199 k. w. are ascertained to be capable of easy and profitable management. At the present time there are eighteen waterpower plants in Chosen with twelve already in actual operation.

There are two gas-producing undertakings in Chosen, one at Keijo and the other at Fusan. The former started work in 1909 and the latter in 1915, and the year 1931 saw their capital standing at ¥21,000,-000 and their productive capacity at 6,370,000 cubic metre a year.

Control of gas was formerly exercised by the police authorities, but, in view of the fact that the business is done as a side line by electric companies, it was transferred in 1919 to the Communications Bureau so that both might be under the same supervision.

X. Police

76. Introductory

The police system in Chosen was more or less established on a modern basis after the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War in 1905, when the Korean Government engaged a Japanese adviser to institute reform. Proving inadequate to safeguard life and property, it was arranged to make use of the Japanese gendarmerie stationed in the country for the protection of telegraphs and railways, and in 1907 they were additionally charged with the duties of both "high and ordinary police."

In this way the police and gendarmerie were made to work together as guardians of the peace, but they often failed to show a united front in action because of difference in organization, and the need for closer unity was very keenly felt, as the country was constantly suffering from depredations by ruffians and bandits. Accordingly, June, 1910, shortly before the annexation, they were combined into one force, and placed under the direction of a single authority. A police headquarters was next established in Keijo with the commander-in-chief of the gendarmerie at its head, and a subordinate office in each province with the local gendarme captain in charge of it. According to local requirements, gendarmes and police were separately distributed. Railway centres and peaceful towns had a police station in them with a police sergeant or inspector at its head, while outlying districts were policed by gendarme detachments. By this division of duty it was hoped to ensure the maintenance of order and security with the minimum of trouble, and the system remained unchanged after the annexation, as it seemed unwise to alter it in view of the existing situation.

During the ten years that followed, however, the change in social conditions was so great that the popular cry for a civilian government became more insistent, and the Government saw the necessity of

remodelling the system on the one in force in the homeland. In consequence, in August, 1919, a police bureau was organized in the Government-General as a central organ, thus replacing the former headquarters, and to it was entrusted the entire administration of police and sanitary affairs. At the same time, power over local police was transferred to the provincial governors, a police department was formed in each provincial office with a civil servant at its head, and a police station in every important town and district with a staff of police officers.

The number of gendarmes discharging police duties under the old system was about 8,000, and the replacing of these by civilians, Japanese and Korean, raised the police force to 16,835, including 2,000, new men. This force was distributed among 247 police station with 121 police "boxes" (Kobansho) in urban districts, and 1,438 police offices in rural districts.

As time went on, their duties grew increasingly heavy, and since nearly half the country was still unprovided with police, extension work was undertaken, and the year 1919 saw 250 urban police stations with 160 police "boxes," and 2,300 rural police offices in existence, with a force of over 20,000 officers and men. Late in 1914, however, following the general retrenchment policy, reduction was made by about 2,000 men, and the present force stands at 1,327 officers and 17,517 men of whom 8,169 are Koreans.

Meanwhile, the police training institute in Keijo was enlarged in scope and brought under the direct management of the Government. Recruits for the service are admitted by examination and go through nine to twelve months' training in this school. The major subjects taught include ethics, law, police administration, criminology, hygiene, gymnastics, etc.

77. Police Control

Formerly, the exercise of police control varied as between Koreans

and Japanese, each having its own law, but after the establishment of the present regime it was arranged to bring both under single control and so conduce to the better maintenance of public peace. Some of the more important police regulations revised or enacted in consequence of this were the control of fire-arms, gunpowder, and other explosives, which were issued in 1912, and for steam-engines and motors in 1915. Regarding business control, new regulations for second-hand stores, pawnshops, bath-houses, hotels, restaurants, public notaries, geisha, and licensed brothels and prostitutes, were enacted between 1912 and 1916. For the control of traffic, regulations for roads and all kinds of vehicles were enacted from 1913 to 1917, but those for bicycles and automobiles were revised in 1921, and it was then prescribed that, as in Japan, the "keep to the left" rule must be observed. In addition, provisions were made for control of building, hunting, speculation, raising of subscriptions, etc.

The first regulations relating to fire-brigades were issued in June, 1915, providing for their formation and operation, but in September, 1917, these were revised so as to be more suited to local conditions. At present there are a thousand fire-brigades throughout the country, staffed with about sixty thousand men, and all expenses are borne by the respective towns.

78. Maintenance of Order

In the days when the police system still remained undeveloped, there was always trouble in the country owing to the presence of numerous bandits and vagrants. After 1894, the year in which the famous Tonghak rebellion broke out, whole provinces were thrown into great disorder by these predatory bands, while, on the other hand, the frequency of change in the central government was such as to preclude any idea of security. To make the matter worse, a grave incident happened in July, 1907, when the new agreement concluded between Korea and Japan brought in its train the disbandment of the

Korean army. Deeming this a gross reflection upon their loyalty, one of the regiments in Keijo broke out into open mutiny, and this gave rise to riots in many places. In fact, rioters were rampant everywhere, and, giving themselves out as patriots, abandoned themselves to plunder and murder. Local rowdies and ruffians taking advantage of the prevailing disorder also behaved lawlessly.

As the situation looked very critical, the Japanese troops and gendarmerie were set in motion under a special mandate from the Korean Emperor to co-operate with the Korean police for the suppression of these refractory elements. By the end of 1909 nearly all the trouble-makers had been suppressed, though in remote mountain districts some still made their appearance. After the annexation a reign of tranquillity set in, though there were not a few who still harboured ill-feeling against the Japanese rule, but they were far too feeble to rise in revolt, and the one thing left them was to flee abroad, and from a safe distance preach insurrection to their fellow-countrymen.

During the European War some Koreans, believing in German superiority, recklessly gave out that the time had arrived for the regaining of national rights, and more especially so after the second Russian revolution in 1918, which facilitated the eastern march of German influence and caused foreign powers, including Japan, to dispatch forces to Siberia to check its progress. At this juncture, Korean malcontents abroad started a movement for the union of all their countrymen, and for making known to the world their will for national independence by concerted action within and without. No doubt they were led to such idea by the enunciation of the Wilsonian doctrine of self-determination for small nations, the full meaning of which they were apparently unable to grasp. Be that as it may, in January, 1919, they dispatched propagandists in secret to the interior of their homeland, and also to the city of Tokyo, to rouse to action kindred spirits, whom they found largely among students, and these latter quickly became the centre of the movement.

Meanwhile, members of the Tendo-kyo, the largest of the native religious sects, perceiving this ferment in popular sentiment, became possessed with the same ambition and soon joined hands with persons of like mind among Buddhists and Christians, and the movement culminated in the uprising on March 1, following.

The so-called independence agitation prevailed over the entire land for a time, but it was completely stamped out in about two months. During the time many Korean Christians were punished more or less severely in connexion with the disturbance, and voices were raised against the Government that it was persecuting Christian converts, but the truth is they were dealt with not because of their faith, but because of their participation in the rising. As a matter of fact, scarcely any members of denominations other than Presbyterian and Methodist were arrested or imprisoned, simply because they stood aloof from politics and took no part in the agitation.

Since that year disaffected Koreans have been able to do nothing of any consequence, as the strengthening of the police force and the popular awakening to the utter futility of the movement have done much to stop intrigues and also made collective demonstrations practically impossible. Only in the frontier regions have lawless Koreans, living across the Yalu, succeeded at times in crossing the border and wantonly committed murder, arson, and pillage in the districts invaded by them, but the tightened defence of the frontier has since rendered such inroads more hazardous and consequently less frequent, much to the relief of the inhabitants of the frontier provinces.

XI. Public Hygiene

79. Introductory

Until recently Korean sanitation was in a most backward state, for the country had few native doctors possessed of modern knowledge and skill, and the sick were usually placed at the mercy of practitioners of the old Chinese school or of witches or exorcists, instead of being rationally treated, while the lack of proper sanitary arrangements and even good drinking water gave constant rise to various infectious diseases. As medical agencies worthy of the name, there was but a handful of Japanese doctors and foreign medical missionaries practising in Keijo and a few other towns.

Early in the protectorate period, therefore, the first step taken toward sanitary reform was the establishment of a modern hospital called the Tai-Han Iwon (Korean General Hospital) in Keijo, and Dr. S. Sato, a celebrated surgeon in Japan at the time, was made head of it. On the advent of the present regime, further measures were taken for improvement of the existing system, and not only was the Government Hospital (former Tai-Han Iwon) enlarged but similar organs were set up in the provinces, public doctors were appointed to remote districts, special physicians engaged for circuit work in parts difficult of access, and a segregating station for lepers was established on Shoroku Island off the south coast, a place noted for its salubrious climate. Nor did the service along this line stop here, for care was taken that even those Koreans living in the remote borderlands might have medical facilities within easier reach of them. On June 1st, 1928, the Government Hospital was transferred to the newly established Keijo Imperial University and is now known as Daigaku Byo-in.

The authorities next took in hand the matter of drinking water and made the construction or extension of waterworks possible in many of the chief towns; they also encouraged the digging of public wells throughout the land. At the same time a considerable sum of money was yearly defrayed to permit of timely action being taken for prevention of epidemics, with the result that even smallpox, once so virulent in Chosen, is now far less the scourge it was, thanks to the fuller enforcement of universal vaccination, while rigid control over the disposal of impurities and other insanitary matters was constantly exercised for the sake of the public health. Meantime, various sanitary regulations relating to physicians, dentists, foods and drinks, drugs, street and house cleaning, disinfection, etc., were drawn up and made effective as conditions called for them.

Although popular confidence in the central and provincial hospitals grew stronger as time went on there still remained much room for their improvement, so the Government in 1919 drew up a plan for extension in its medical service and the hospitals and medical force have since been greatly augmented. At the end of 1931 hospitals numbered 126 including 4 Government and 42 Provincial hospitals, while licensed medical men numbered 1,791 including 818 Japanese, 939 Koreans and 34 foreigners. In addition, there were 489 licensed dentists, 266 pharmacists, 1,295 midwives, and 1,261 nurses.

The Provincial Hospitals are maintained chiefly by the fees received from the patients, the interest from the Imperial bounty and the subsidy from the national exchequer.

These hospitals spend ¥1.16 on the average for one patient per day, but owing to the many free cases treated the receipt is only 71 sen, leaving a deficit of 45 sen.

It is interesting to note that the average hospital bill for inpatients per day is only ¥2.12 and for out-patients 61 sen.

In 1931, patients numbering 1,214,648 were treated, the details of which may be seen in the table following.

	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
Free	38,159	135,330	173,489
Paying	242,612	798,547	1,041,159
Total	280,771	933,877	1,214,648

Up to 1920 no sanitary experts were stationed in the provinces for local investigation and prevention of epidemics, but in that year one expert and two assistants were appointed to each province, and at the same time thirty more medical men were appointed to attend to people in the more remote parts of the country. As for quarantine at seaports, though at first confined to Fusan, Jinsen, and Gensan, it was extended to smaller ports as they too were frequently threatened with invasion by pestilence, and quarantine officers are now stationed at Kunsan, Mokpo, Chinnampo, Seishin, and Shingishu, while the staff at each of the three premier ports has been strengthened.

Hygienic inspection is most indispensable in connection with the official control of food, drinks, and drugs, so from 1913 onward the provinces were gradually equipped with laboratories for chemical examination of these articles, and no province is now lacking such. Important articles such as medicines, beverages, and comestibles, subject to official inspection during 1931 totalled 48,878 of which 14,092 were declared unwholesome or injurious. Chief among the condemnations were 1,593 samples of patent medicines and 1,217 of beverages. Formerly, no research work in epidemics, in spite of their presence in the country the whole year round, was attempted in the provinces, but since the cholera invasion of 1920 a bacterial laboratory has been formed in every province. The preparation of various prophylactic vaccines, however, is conducted by the one in Keijo only, and by it distributed to various centres at a small charge or else free of cost.

80. Control of Opium

Opium smoking has for some time been somewhat prevalent in Chosen, especially in the frontier regions, and there were many who succumbed to it. It is true that in the year 1905 the Korean Government prohibited the importation, manufacture, and sale of opium and pipes, but it was found impossible to enforce the ban effectively. After the annexation, the authorities took every measure to secure a thorough-going control over opium, and the new criminal law for Chosen issued in 1912 contained a special provision for it. Toward confirmed users of opium a rather moderate policy was adopted at first, so that their cure might be effected by degrees, and their number gradually grew less. In September, 1914, the Government gave instructions to the police and other officials concerned to enforce the absolute prohibition of opium smoking, and, taught by past experience, began to treat habitues in a semi-compulsory manner. This is proving highly effective, but it is exceedingly difficult to free the land of the evil entirely as much opium is still smuggled in from China, or prepared secretly in the frontier districts. During the World War, stimulated by the jump in the price of drugs, illicit poppy cultivators increased greatly in number, but on the restoration of peace a turn to the contrary soon became apparent.

Regarding control of poppy cultivation, each province framed its own rules, free cultivation of the plant being prohibited, but the rules being greatly diverse they fell short of securing the desired end. Therefore, in June, 1919, new uniform rules were enforced in the country, and poppy cultivation was absolutely forbidden except for supplying the needs of the medical profession and was limited to a certain area, while all the opium produced had to be handed over to the Government at a standard price, to be sold by it to authorized manufacturers of medicines. The result of poppy cultivation for the years succeeding the enforcement of the opium control law is as follows:

	1931	1930	1929	1924	1920
(Hectares)					
Area	738	738	750	330	90
(K. Gram)					
Production	5,104	1,255	1,509	1,181	153
(Less water)					

Information with regard to the consumption of opium produced in Korea may be found in the section on Government Monopolies.

In 1920 new regulations for control of opium, alkaloids, and other narcotics, based on the principles of the Opium Treaty and of the League of Nations, were issued, by which both export and import of all narcotics were made subject to official permission, though in no instance was the quantity permitted to go beyond the limits of the legitimate demand, and in 1923 were revised to check possible evasion of the rules by crooked dealing.

1. Government Monopoly of Morphine, Heroin and their salts.

As the entrusting of the manufacture of narcotics to private drug manufacturers is attended with the danger of illicit selling, the Government now undertakes both the manufacture and sale.

2. Revision of the Control of Narcotics.

The regulations for control based on the principles of the Opium Treaty, which had been promulgated, were more strictly enforced and illicit dealers punished.

3. Treatment of narcotic Habitues.

The life of the habitues is pathetic and they become plague spots in society. The Government now demands reports from the habitues, and they are dealt with at the Treatment Stations of Keiki and eight other provinces.

At first, morphine injection was in great favour as a means of curing those addicted to the use of opium, but, unfortunately, abuse of the cure eventually produced many cases of chronic morphinism, and no law existed for its control; therefore in 1921, when regulations

for drugs and druggists were published, traffic in morphine was drastically restricted, and in the treatment of morphine victims the method of gradual reduction in doses was applied, which succeeded in diminishing their number very markedly. Cocaine injection is now being stringently controlled with beneficial results.

In April 1930, the Government-General granted a subsidy of ¥16,240, in addition to sufficient money to buy the necessary medicine, to be divided among the provinces to assist in the cure of addicts.

As a result 2,837 addicts out of a total of 2,944, who were treated at the provincial morphine asylums were completely cured.

The authorities, therefore, decided to accommodate about 2,000 addicts a year from 1931, but on account of the decrease in the budget it became impossible. Since 1929, however, the Government-General has been pursuing the following plan.

1. Efforts shall be made to cure all morphine addicts within ten years.
2. All addicts shall be registered and a fixed quantity of morphine administered.
3. The Government-General shall monopolize the manufacture and sale of morphine which is supplied to the registered addicts above mentioned.
4. Stricter control of morphine shall be enforced and no morphine be used by persons other than registered addicts, and heavier punishments be provided for smugglers and secret sellers of morphine.
5. Schools and other institutions of social culture shall educate the public in order to prevent the development of addicts and to assist the already cured to avoid relapse.

On March 3, 1930, the Government-General promulgated an order by which all addicts should be registered, and up to the end of the same year such registered addicts numbered 3,778.

Addicts who are utterly poor or those who require supervision have been placed in Morphine Asylums, of which one is in Keiki and eight in other provinces.

The League of Nations' Commission of Inquiry into Opium Smoking in the Far East, visited Chosen in April 1930 and inspected the Morphine manufactory of the Government-General. They were satisfied with the work and greatly praised the authorities.

The League of Nations placed on record the fact that morphine addicts are registered and information concerning the manufacture and sale of morphine. They expressed their praise of the work done which gave much hope for the future.

81. Epidemics and Endemics

It is interesting to know that, in spite of its contiguity to Chinese and Russian territory, the country has never been troubled by pest invasion. Nevertheless, visitation by other epidemics, such as cholera, small-pox, typhoid fever, dysentery, etc., was very frequent and sometimes in a most virulent form. The people in general had little idea of sanitation and refused, in many cases, to be medically treated, being swayed by superstition. Great difficulty was consequently met in working for prevention of epidemics, but the recent progress in Korean social psychology has brought with it a salutary change in this respect.

Cholera has long been familiar to the peninsula. It is said that in the year 1895 over 600,000 perished of the plague in the frontier districts, and again in 1902 about 10,000 fell victim to it in the city of Keijo alone, not to mention other places. The disease usually enters from abroad, especially from China, and greatly varies in activity. In 1919 and 1920 malignant cholera invaded the land, and notwithstanding the preventive measures taken by the authorities, raged furiously, the number of cases reported in 1919 being 17,000, of which 11,000 proved fatal, and 24,000 in 1920 with a death-roll of 13,000. A

heavy toll, indeed. Yet compared with former days it can be said that the malady has considerably diminished in severity.

Small-pox formerly prevailed more or less throughout the year. This was mainly because of the time-honored superstition among the people that this particular disease must be accepted as an act of God, so they did not attempt in any way to ward off its attack. In 1895 the Korean Government issued vaccination rules aiming at universal enforcement, but no good results were obtained, and numerous cases of the disease were reported every year. On the establishment of the present regime, therefore, great efforts were put forth to combat the disease, and police and sanitary officials were enlisted to disillusion the populace of their old superstition and to preach to them the saving virtue of vaccination. At the same time, large quantities of vaccine were distributed free, and for the vaccination of women, female operators were especially engaged. As a consequence, after 1913, cases of small-pox fell to between 300 and 50 a year. In the spring of 1919 the disease again broke out, producing upwards of 2,000 cases. In 1920, malignant small-pox invaded the land from countries adjacent and vaccination was at once resorted to as far as possible, but the disease was fatal in more than 3,500 out of 11,500 cases. In 1921, cases still reached the large number of over 8,300, of which 2,500 were carried off.

Typhoid fever is of yearly occurrence in the country, and many cases of it are reported every year. As the disease requires a certain period to develop, there is always a suspicion that its virus may be spreading before it is discovered, and this makes prevention more difficult. Each time the malady prevails the authorities dispense free to all applicants the preventive injection while all medical agencies are encouraged to make extensive use of it.

As regards other epidemics, in view of their yearly appearance, similar precautions are always and everywhere taken by the authorities in the form of periodical house-cleaning, strict control of food

and drinks, early discovery and report of cases, general injection of preventive vaccines, bacterial examination of suspected cases, etc. The table below indicates the number of epidemic cases in 1930 and 1931:

Epidemics	—1931—		—1930—	
	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths
Cholera	1	—	—	—
Dysentery	1,912	406	2,052	419
Typhoid fever	6,615	914	7,954	1,065
Small-pox	1,376	343	1,418	323
Typhus	1,466	137	1,683	192
Scarlet fever	2,190	319	1,495	262
Diphtheria	941	323	846	302
Para-typhoid fever	564	35	402	21
Cerebro-spinal meningitis ...	104	58	48	24
Total	15,168	2,535	15,898	2,608

Of the so-called endemics the more prominent are distoma, ankylostomiasis, and malaria, the most numerous cases being those of lung-distoma. Besides these, there are other contagious diseases present, such as tuberculosis, leprosy, itch, etc. For lepers a government leprosarium has been established on Shoroku-to, a small island off the southern coast of the peninsula, where a limited number of them are accommodated and segregated. Foreign missionary bodies have also extended their humanitarian activity in this direction, and mission leper asylums are found in three southern towns—Fusan, Taikyu, and Junten.

82. Leprosy

Leprosy is endemic in Chosen, and many lepers are to be met with, though mostly in the south. Though no accurate statistics are available, the number of cases in advanced condition is reported to be approximately 7,000, to say nothing of incipient cases. These unfortunate mortals, wandering about the country spreading the invisible

germs of their disease, present not only a most miserable sight but are a great menace to the public health. It was by foreign missionary bodies that the first leper homes, three in number, were established in the south. The Government in turn realised the need of making provision for lepers, and drew up a plan in 1916 for their segregation. Shoroku-to, a small island off South Zenra Province, was selected as a suitable site, and the building of the new institution was started with special aid from the Imperial charity funds and completed in 1917.

The island is noted for its mild climate. The leprosarium is beautifully situated in the hills and occupies a vast space of ground divided into two parts, one for males, the other for females. At present more than six hundred patients are being cared for in the institution. In order to keep the inmates from loafing, the able are employed in such work as they show capacity for, and this gives them a good appetite and relief from ennui. For the medical treatment of lepers a new injection called ethyl-ester of chaulmoolgra oil has been made use of since the winter of 1921, and with such encouraging results that the disease is no longer regarded as incurable.

83. Cattle Disease

Several forms of cattle disease exist in Chosen, some of them being introduced from adjacent Chinese territory and others originating in the peninsula itself, and the country suffers more or less from their visitation every year. Accordingly, in 1915 a preventive law was enacted, and in 1918 the serum laboratory established by the home Government was transferred to the Chosen Administration. At the same time a number of serum stations with veterinary surgeons in charge were set up in important points along the frontier.

Rinderpest, a prominent form of cattle disease, has its permanent cradle on the Chinese side of the Yalu and the Tumen, yet in the face of the ever-present possibility of invasion, especially during the

long season of frost, nothing was ever positively done to prevent it until after the annexation. However, the preventive work since taken up has rendered its invasion less widespread than formerly. In 1927, the disease again crossed the frontier, and 86 cases of it were reported, but in 1929 there were only 5 cases. As preventive measures, enforcement of serum injection into animals in the affected district, isolation of the entire vicinity, close guard against cattle going in and out, and early discovery of fresh cases, if any, were vigorously carried on by police and people.

84. Quarantine of Cattle Export

It was in the year 1909 that the quarantine law for export cattle was first issued by the Korean Government and a quarantine station set up at Fusan. The system was in force until 1915 when a new law was introduced. This was revised in the year following to admit of the inclusion of two additional ports for direct export of cattle to Japan. From that time the number exported increased so greatly that every month saw hundreds of cattle idly awaiting official examination, and many were shipped uninspected under pledge of submission to inspection at the port of arrival; so to provide the necessary accommodation quarantine stations were formed in 1925 in four other ports through which cattle might be regularly exported—Jinsen, Chin-nampo, Gensan, and Joshin. The detention period for inspection of such cattle is now fixed at between 12 and 20 days at a charge of ￥2 per head.

In 1931, cattle exported to Japan proper numbered 43,218 valued at ￥1,843,846.

85. Abattoirs

There is a considerable market for meat and even the poorest people invariably use it on all occasions of rejoicing or mourning; hence the extensive raising of cattle throughout the country. In 1931

the total number of abattoirs was 1,384 at which 264,261 cattle and 254,699 hogs were butchered, the former showing 22.8 per cent. decrease and the latter an increase by 2.8 per cent. on the preceding year. The killing of cattle was formerly conducted in a most haphazard way, but has been systematized since the enforcement of the new regulations for its control in 1919. However, most abattoirs, except in the larger towns, still leave much to be done from the sanitary standpoint, so efforts are being made to secure their improvement.

XII. Justice

86. Introductory

The judicial system in Chosen obtained a good start during the protectorate regime, though the initial step toward reform was taken by the Korean Government in the year 1906 by engaging a Japanese legal adviser for its Department of Justice, and later on one for each of the principal courts. But in those days the Korean executive and legislative were badly confused, for within each provincial office stood a court, in which justice was generally administered by local magistrates possessed of little or no knowledge of jurisprudence, and the only independent courts were Keijo Saibansho, or court of first hearing, and the Heiri-in, or court of last instance. Bribery was openly practised, authority abused, and the entire system was in indescribable disorder. It seemed impossible to secure the reality of any reform by indirect assistance, so Prince Ito, first Resident-General, under the new agreement in 1907, caused judicial affairs in Korea to be separated from those of the executive. At that time, after the example of Japan, law courts were constituted on the three-trial system, and professional Japanese were appointed to the important posts.

However, in order to ensure security of life and property in Chosen, further consolidation of the system thus initiated was called for, but the Korean Government, being financially powerless to do anything in the matter itself, the entire judicature of the country was at last entrusted to the care of Japan in 1909. As a result of annexation in the year following, extraterritoriality enjoyed by foreign residents came to an end, and all were alike brought under Japanese jurisdiction.

Under the system of "three instances," there are three kinds of law courts with a procurator's office attached to each. Local courts

deal with the first hearing of both civil and criminal cases. A court of appeal deals with appeals against a judgment pronounced by a local court, while the Supreme Court passes final judgment on appeals against a decision in a court of appeal, and also performs those functions vested exclusively in the highest tribunal. In a local court the hearing is held by a single judge as a rule, but when it is a question of a civil suit involving ¥1,000 upward, or a case of personal process or some other specific case, three judges sit. A court of appeal is presided over by three judges and the Supreme Court by five, and so form collegiate courts. Simultaneously with the adoption of this system, rules for lawyers, notaries public, and bailiffs were published.

The competency of Korean judges and procurators was formerly limited to the handling of cases, civil or criminal, in which Koreans only were involved. But such limitation being thought no longer necessary, revision of the regulations for courts of justice was again made in March, 1920, with the object of doing away with all such objectionable discrimination between Korean and Japanese functions on the bench.

At first, judges had no security of tenure, but in 1911 some revision was made in the regulations for law courts by which judges serving the Government-General were secured their positions for life unless they forfeited the privilege by being condemned to imprisonment or by laying themselves open to disciplinary punishment. Nevertheless, as a special provision was still retained making it possible for the Governor-General to order them suspended from duty whenever deemed necessary, the regulations were further modified in 1921 so that judges might enjoy the feeling of absolute stability in their independent capacity.

At the same time an age limit for the bench, modelled on the one in Japan, was introduced, by which the retiring age for the President of the Supreme Court was fixed at 63 and for judges in general at 60, though, on a resolution by a general council of the Supreme Court,

the period of service may be prolonged to five years more in the case of men of very exceptional merit. Eligibility for the bar in Chosen, as defined by law, has been granted to those licensed to practise law in Japan, and those who have previously served on the Korean bench or bar. But in December, 1921, an examination system for Chosen was specially instituted for candidates, either Korean or Japanese, for the Korean bar. The examination is held once a year and successful candidates since 1922 now number 73.

The system of mediating between disputing parties in minor civil matters, without, if possible, going to law was started in 1910, and shows a good record each year. During 1931 the total number of cases receiving good offices at the hands of the local police reached 659.

87. Interterritorial Laws

Owing to the dissimilarity in usages and conditions in Japan proper, Chosen, Formosa, and Kwantung Province each of these component parts of the Japanese Empire was left free to make special law within its own jurisdiction. The consequence was that certain laws enacted in and applicable to one part did not pass in the others, while no legal connexion existed between them for matters of common interest. For, instance, a company established according to the law of any one Japanese territory other than Chosen was not legally recognized in Chosen, and consequently was not permitted to amalgamate with any founded in Chosen, nor to transfer its main office to Chosen. Moreover, a criminal offence committed in a Japanese territory other than Chosen, even though the offender was known to be in the country, could not be brought before the Korean courts because there were no provisions by which action might be taken. In order to remove all such handicaps, interterritorial laws were enacted in 1918, and all were put into force that year, except the provision relating to transfer of one's domicile.

Concerning the transfer of one's domicile, the individual parts of the Empire had so far reserved enforcement of it, owing to the incomplete connexion of census registration between them. In Chosen, however, the ground having been fully prepared, the transfer law in question was made public in June, 1922. By virtue of this new law Koreans and Japanese intermarrying are legally entitled to be enrolled on the one or the other's family register.

In 1931, there were 852 cases of such marriages.

88. Abolition of Flogging

Flogging was long a common form of punishment with the Koreans, and when properly administered was suited to their social condition as a penalty for minor offences. Indeed, in a majority of cases it had a more effective value than the infliction of a short imprisonment or the imposition of a fine. Hence, when the provisions of the criminal law were adjusted and unified in 1912, this method of punishment was still retained for Korean delinquents, though its application was limited to the physically fit, aged men, women, and children being expressly excluded.

In the meantime, it was fully recognized that such system, however effective it might be in its way, was not justifiable in the light of modern penology, while the social awakening of the people made it even more inadmissible. So flogging was finally deleted from the list of penalties in March, 1920.

89. Registration System

After the annexation, a registration law for immovables based on the one in force in Japan was enacted to confirm by registration any acquisition, loss, or change of real estate. The system was first adopted in 1914 in the 29 centres furnished with cadastre books as the result of a country-wide survey being carried on. With the completion of

the cadastres in other districts its application was extended, and in 1918 it covered the entire land, thus completely superseding the former certification system, and all the business connected with it came into the hands of local courts and their branches.

With regard to perpetual leases in the foreign settlements, it was arranged at the time of annexation that the existing system should be allowed to continue for a time, and each consular office was to conduct registration as before for its nationals in accordance with the law of the country represented. But with the revision effected in the local administration in 1914 this arrangement came to an end, and all business regarding foreign perpetual leases was transferred to the competent law court.

90. Revision of Civil Law and Census Registration Law

The civil law for Chosen was promulgated in March, 1912. Though in principle it was based substantively on the one for Japan, much of native usage was contained in those provisions relating specially to legal capacity, relationship, and inheritance. It was found, however, after the lapse of ten years that the advanced social condition was calling for revision and this was done in 1922, making the Japanese civil law applicable to Koreans in matters of nubile age, judicial divorce, bastardy, family council, acceptance of succession, and separation of property, and it was also provided that personal acts mentioned in the law, such as creation of a collateral family, revival of an extinct family, marriage, adoption, and divorce by mutual consent, should become valid when duly reported to the proper authorities.

The census registration law was originally enacted by the Korean Government, but the text being worded too simply and lacking in details of procedure, the administration of it was always attended with much trouble. After a long and careful study, new regulations

for census registration were promulgated in 1922, by which not only were marriages between Japanese and Koreans made legally valid, but duplication or non-entry of domicile in the census register, a by-product of unrecognized inter-marriage, was in the main precluded and the status of children born to them was made clear.

91. Public Deposit System

Deposits of money and negotiable instruments made by way of meeting obligations, giving security, etc., were taken charge of chiefly by authorized banks or by warehousing companies or other agents especially appointed by the Chosen Administration. However, the financial law of Japan as recently revised wrought an important change in the management of Treasury affairs by adopting in 1921 the system of putting the national receipts on deposit with the Central Bank, instead of holding them in the Treasury itself as hitherto. This necessarily caused revision in the Public Deposit Law to provide for establishment of Public Deposit offices for the conduct of all the foregoing business. Following suit, similar independent organs were established in Chosen in 1922, and they now number 11, each being located in the seat of a Local Court.

92. Law Court

Law courts in 1931 comprised 1 Supreme Court, 3 Courts of Appeal, and 11 Local Courts with 46 branches and 170 sub-branches, with a personnel of 198 judges, 87 procurators, 4 chief clerks, 4 interpreters, and 665 clerks and student-interpreters.

During the year 1911 the number of civil cases received at law courts was about 26,000, but in 1931 they numbered as many as 58,000 odd. Classifying them under typical "first instance" cases records show that: (1) Cases of personal process numbering 190 in 1911 rose to 1,341 in 1931. Such increase was mainly due to legal permission being

given to petition for divorce by wives, a thing wholly denied them in former days; (2) cases about landed property numbering 4,430 in 1911 increased to 7,702. This comparatively small increase was surely due to the establishment of titles as the result of land investigation, and also to the confirmation of rights secured by registration; (3) cases involving buildings, only 526 in 1911, soared to 1,312. This may be taken as a reflex of the housing problem which has become very prominent of late; (4) cases about pecuniary matters numbering some £,000 in 1911 swelled to 39,438. For this the recent adverse economic condition is largely responsible; (5) cases concerning tenancy, formerly unheard of but now coming to the fore along with the change in the social ideas of the people, reached 544 in 1931.

The number of criminal cases officially taken up reached 7,000 in 1911. Since then a yearly increase has been witnessed, and in 1931 a total of over 55,000 was recorded. The principal cause of this tendency lies in the ever-growing complexity of the social organization, inevitably leading to an increase in crime in general, while the greater efficiency of the police in effecting arrests must be a contributing factor. Another reason by no means without weight is that injured persons, formerly suffering in silence through fear of consequences, no longer hesitate to appeal to justice against wrongs done to them.

Grave crimes, such as murder, robbery, etc., were formerly quite numerous in the country, but it is evident that they have on the whole tended toward diminution year by year, thanks to the better maintenance of order and security, while the decrease in cases of seizure and abduction may be ascribed to the gradual disappearance of such old abuses as the carrying-off of young widows. Intellectual crimes on the other hand, such as fraud, forgery, perjury, etc., have yearly increased, and the tendency is for greater skill to be shown in committing them. As for political offences it may be noted that they have considerably decreased since 1919, though at times some

Koreans are arrested holding communistic views. Important criminal cases tried and decided in the first instance are as under:

Year	Felling Forest Trees by Stealth	Gambling, Lottery	Dispossession of real property	Larceny	Fraud, Blackmail	Forgery, Perjury	Injury	Robbery	Murder	Adultery
1931	3,457	553	552	4,161	1,224	417	3,339	403	288	122
1930	3,515	738	676	5,196	1,543	519	3,474	390	265	123
1925	838	2,820	542	3,904	1,279	203	1,889	595	200	90
1921	822	3,215	1,460	4,928	2,439	512	2,984	1,148	306	190
1911	81	1,542	339	3,981	1,358	263	430	1,182	263	601

93. Prisons

Most of the prisons under the old regime were attached to police stations, and not only was their accommodation of the worst description but the prisoners suffered gross maltreatment. Indeed, a prison in those days was literally hell, no human interest ever being taken in the condition, physical, or spiritual, of its inmates. Early in the protectorate period, therefore, the matter of prison reform claimed consideration, and new prisons were established in the chief centres. In 1909, the Japanese Government took over by agreement all the judicial functions of the country and ran the prisons on a modern system, and after the annexation, a new prison law was enacted in 1912.

The prisons taken over 16 in number, were all in old Korean style with but few exceptions, and great difficulty was experienced in their management, so improvements were steadily introduced in their building and equipment to cope with the annual increase in prisoners, and the end of 1919 saw 10 prisons and 13 branches in existence. At present there are 26 prisons, including 10 branches, with 1,872 jailers and warders including 62 women. Meanwhile, following the example of the homeland, juvenile prisons were established in Kaijo

and Kinsen, and in the treatment of female prisoners, comparatively small in number, arrangements were made for their proper accommodation.

For the training of jailers a school was established in 1918, in which accepted applicants are instructed in their new duties, and picked men already in service are occasionally sent to Japan to attend a higher technical course.

In 1909, when the Korean prisons were transferred to Japanese control, the prisoners numbered approximately 5,300. Increasing each year, they rose to some 16,000 in 1922, consequent on the wide-spread disturbance of 1919 and the abolition of flogging in 1920. In 1931 there were about 17,000 prisoners including five hundred females.

Prior to 1909, prison labour was so little practised that convicts set to work averaged less than 30 per cent. of their number. For the sake of keeping discipline and health, efforts have since been made to find work for all convicts, and at the end of 1919 over 90 per cent. were found work to do. Further to turn to more account the skill and labour of convicts the prisons are now provided with workshops of every kind, and no prisoner is suffered to be idle. The principal trades worked by them are brick-making, paper-making, shoe-making, weaving, tailoring, cabinetwork, stonework, etc. This has not alone added greatly to the physical wellbeing of prisoners but made possible the provision of better bedding, clothing, and food. Each prison has a good staff of medical experts, and this, coupled with sanitary improvements, has almost succeeded in banishing such common diseases as prison-fever and scorbutus, and in greatly lessening the death-rate.

For the mental reform of prisoners, care is taken to give them religious teaching, schooling, and recreation. As chaplains Buddhist priests are generally engaged to serve them, while Christian prisoners are allowed to read the Bible and pastors are at times admitted to

give them devotional talks. This proving conducive to the promotion of good behaviour on the part of prisoners, the number of those released on ticket-of-leave has yearly increased.

Prisoners under the age of 18 are made to attend the prison school, where they are taught morals, the Japanese language, arithmetic, etc., so that they may lead an honest life after their discharge.

For the protection of ex-prisoners 25 associations are established in towns in which prisons are situated, and their work is encouraged substantially by the Government. The prisoners aided by these protective organs numbered about ten thousand in 1931.

Since the annexation general pardon has been granted to prisoners several times by Imperial grace. The first came at the time of annexation, the second on the demise of Emperor Meiji in 1912, the third on the death of the Empress Dowager Shoken in 1914, the fourth on the great occasion of the Coronation of Emperor Taisho in 1915, the fifth after the marriage of the Korean Prince Yi, Jr. to the Japanese Princess Nashimoto-no-miya, which took place in April, 1920, the sixth in January, 1924, to commemorate the marriage of the Japanese Crown Prince, the seventh, on the death of Emperor Taisho, in February, 1927, and the eighth, the latest one, in commemoration of the Coronation of the present Emperor in November, 1928.

XIII. Local Administration

94. Introductory

Under the old regime there existed, in addition to various local offices, a number of other distinct organs, including those for Japanese, Chinese, and foreign residents, and their relations were so mixed that with the advent of the new regime their readjustment was imperative, but sudden radical changes were avoided as far as possible, and even the question of foreign settlements was held over as it required delicate negotiation with the powers interested. So a beginning was made by closing Japanese residencies and revenue offices, and forming a department in each of the thirteen provinces to take charge of financial affairs.

Although the administrative boundaries of urban and rural districts were left as before, there was wide discrepancy in their area, population, and resources, and it followed that some towns and villages bore a disproportionate burden of taxation. Accordingly, the area of each county (gun) was reduced or extended to about forty square ri (one sq. ri=15.42 sq. km.) with an average population of 10,000, and that of each town or village to four square ri with an average of 800 families, while each municipality was reduced to its natural limits by taking from it adjacent villages. This alteration left the number of cities (fu) as before at twelve but reduced counties from 317 to 220, and towns and villages from 4,322 to 2,493. In addition, two islands, Quelpart and Dagelet were formed with a governor for each. Below are given the local administrative divisions as at present constituted:—

Province	Area (sq. kilo)	—Administrative Divisions—				
		Percentage of total area	Fu (Muni- cipali- ties)	Gun (Coun- ties)	Yu (Towns)	Men (Villages)
Keiko	12,814	5.8	3	20	2	246
North Chusei	7,418	3.4	—	10	2	104
South Chusei	8,106	3.7	—	14	5	170
North Zenra	8,531	3.9	1	14	3	185
South Zenra	13,887	6.3	1	22*	3	263
North Keisho	18,989	8.6	1	23*	5	267
South Keisho	12,305	5.6	2	19	5	247
Kokai	16,732	7.6	—	17	3	218
South Heian	14,925	6.7	2	14	1	146
North Heian	28,445	12.8	1	19	4	189
Kogen	26,263	11.9	—	21	3	173
South Kankyo ...	31,979	14.5	2	16	1	138
North Kankyo ...	20,347	9.2	1	11	4	77
Total	220,741	—	14	220	41	2,423

* The two larger islands, Saishu To (Quelpart) and Utsuryo To (Dagelet) are included in the column of Gun.

A provincial governor, while being subordinate to the Governor-General administers the affairs of his province, supervises all public bodies, and is authorized to issue local ordinances. At first he had no power over the local police, for this stood entirely separate from all other executive organs and was controlled solely by a police captain, but in August, 1919, when the gendarmerie system came to an end, the control of the local police was transferred to the provincial governors, and in each province a police department was formed, composed of police, sanitary, and quarantine officers. During the initial stages of the new administration a policy of centralization was necessarily adhered to, but the adoption of a policy of decentralization necessitated by the progress made in social matters has led to the powers of a provincial governor being greatly widened.

As for the abolition of the foreign settlements, it was found possible in March, 1914, to accomplish it by agreement with the nations con-

cerned. In the following month, on the new municipal system coming into force, jurisdiction of the foreign settlements was incorporated into that of their respective cities, while management of Japanese public education in those cities was handed over to the Japanese School Associations organized within each municipality. In this way the question of adjustment and unification of the local administrative system was brought to a successful conclusion.

In consequence of the above revision all business regarding the registration of perpetual leases, hitherto conducted by the consular representatives of the Powers interested, was turned over to the law courts. A perpetual lease being a particular right of property, the provision of ownership was correspondingly applied, and foreign leaseholders of land in perpetuity were given the option of converting their leases into actual ownership, while those preferring to make no alteration in their titles were required to pay taxes as a rule on a par with actual landowners.

95. Formation of Local Councils

In July, 1920, further important revision was made in the local system, and advisory bodies were established throughout the country. These organs were meant as the first step toward realization of local self-government, since the condition of Chosen did not justify immediate enforcement of a complete system of local autonomy, while the people themselves needed a course of training to fit them for self-government.

The local administrative system in force in Chosen had, as its lower organs, Fu (municipal) and Myen (town and village) magistracies with prefects and headmen appointed by the Government, while Koreans and Japanese each maintained a separate organ for the conduct of educational affairs. There were also irrigation associations, and these and the school associations were the only organs possessed of anything approaching a self-governing aspect. Although all the

larger towns had their own advisory bodies, they were formed of comparatively few members, all of whom were officially appointed, so they did not represent the will of the people in its full sense, on the other hand, each province, city, and district had its body of councillors, but since its members were appointed and their posts were merely honorary they scarcely served as spokesmen for the people at large.

In revising the organization of these local bodies, therefore, it was arranged that their membership should be more elective and be increased in number, and at the same time all rural communities should be provided with similar institutions for discussion of financial and other important matters. Since, however, the elective system was quite new to the people and, if enforced without discrimination, might bring about trouble amongst a people liable to party feeling, it was decided that members should be elected by popular vote only in the cities and in certain designated towns, and be appointed in all other places by the district magistrates, who in making such appointment were bound to respect the opinion of the principal inhabitants in their localities.

The revised system came into effect in October, 1920, and the first election of members of councils of municipalities and designated towns was held in the following month. The term of representation in these councils being three years, the second election was held in November, 1923, the third in November, 1926 and the fourth in November, 1929, and each time great improvement was seen in the manner of both canvassing and voting. The following list gives the result of the fourth election in twelve cities and forty three designated towns:

	Members elected	Voters on register	Vote cast	Percentage
Cities (Fu) ... {	Japanese ... 152	15,026	12,827	85
	Korean..... 82	9,793	7,675	78
Towns (Myen) {	Japanese ... 239	7,781	6,950	89
	Korean..... 241	9,836	8,082	82

The fourth election and appointment of members of provincial councils took place in March, 1930, and proved more successful than either of the previous elections. Below is shown the present composition of these provincial councils:

	Members appointed	Members elected	Total
Japanese	71	23	94
Korean	48	219	267

The revenues of the provinces are mainly obtained by making additional levies on the land and urban land taxes, and by imposing house and household, market, abattoir, fishing, shipping and vehicle taxes, supplemented by subsidies from the Treasury and receipts derived from government undertakings. The revenue thus obtained meets the outlays for public works, industries, education, sanitation, etc., of a local nature. Besides, there is a certain amount of interest accruing from the Imperial donation funds which goes to charitable works. The incidence and management of local expenditure are much the same as those in the homeland, save for the two items of local police and district office expenses, and these, from financial considerations, are borne by the Treasury.

The aggregate account for the provinces in the year 1910 amounted to a little more than ¥1,300,000, but rising year by year through the general increase in receipts, it figured at over ¥7,500,000 in 1919, showing increase by nearly six times, and still more markedly has this been the case since 1920 by reason of the increase in taxation and the greater subsidy from the Treasury, as well as by extension in various local enterprises, thus swelling the budget for 1931 to ¥54,111,155, or forty times as large as that for 1910.

Description	1931 (Yen)	1930 (Yen)	1929 (Yen)	1919 (Yen)
<i>Revenue:</i>				
Additional Levy on Land Tax.	9,445,029	9,415,222	9,388,664	1,021,172
Household and House Tax ...	5,245,584	5,173,819	5,154,419	1,593,991
Market Tax	39,456	55,661	53,675	412,329

Description	1931	1930	1929	1919
		YEN		
Abattoir and Slaughtering Tax	591,188	658,728	702,047	383,048
Fishing Tax	220,451	217,198	310,676	—
Shipping Tax	1,223	1,299	1,543	—
Vehicle Tax	848,589	908,624	854,531	—
Tax on Real Estate Purchase.	1,271,381	1,288,340	1,269,616	—
Receipts from Imperial Donation Funds	926,305	965,759	964,575	910,158
State Subsidy	7,593,223	7,353,692	7,838,095	1,805,616
Balance Transferred	1,260,825	1,339,476	1,666,254	343,611
Other Sources	26,185,511	5,182,635	5,376,664	1,076,988
Total	54,111,155	32,566,453	32,474,759	7,547,813
Expenditure:				
Civil Engineering	23,552,637	5,690,822	6,480,077	1,846,244
Industrial Encouragement ...	9,956,384	7,037,429	7,106,563	1,581,734
Affording Means of Livelihood	1,325,662	1,350,539	1,378,079	62,580
Education	12,094,082	12,243,878	12,378,158	2,113,713
Sanitation and Hospitals	3,134,236	2,746,748	2,739,958	77,964
Relief and Charity	61,310	165,313	165,695	107,033
Provincial Councils	112,142	73,404	71,586	—
Social Works	355,547	346,778	331,146	—
Transferred to Imperial Donation Funds	13,478	37,822	27,503	71,378
Official Expenses	1,040,091	1,018,927	1,007,753	—
Loan Redemption	745,650	232,216	265,583	—
Miscellaneous	1,198,854	1,123,299	1,067,100	643,983
Reserves	521,082	488,276	456,158	143,181
Total	54,111,155	32,560,453	32,474,759	7,547,813

96. Local Autonomy

The local system which came into operation in 1920 as a step toward local autonomy, has been in use for twelve years, and both the officials and the people have gradually obtained experience in the operation of the local system. In this interval four elections have been held,

by which the object of the system has been realized so that an appreciation of local administration was obtained by the general public and that its operation had been successfully effected. A new leaf has been turned in the administrative facilities of local bodies with the progress of the times, showing a remarkable advance in the spread of culture and an improvement in the condition of the masses, which is incomparable with that of former days. On the other hand, it was felt that the political aspirations of the people should be satisfied, by improving the present system in accordance with the policy already formed, and this was done after careful deliberation, taking into consideration the present conditions of Chosen. The system was put in force on April 1, 1931.

The Provincial System has a wide range of influence and any changes in the operation of this system would come naturally after observing the successful operations of the fu and yu-men systems which are, indeed, the foundations of the Provincial System.

The gist of administrative revision may be explained as follows:

(a) **Fu (Municipalities)**

The Municipal system in Chosen as a form of local government was comparatively advanced, but actually the Mayor conducted all municipal business at his own discretion. The advisory organs which heretofore existed are now changed to municipal councils with administrative power, having the Mayor as Speaker of the Municipal Council as before. The Vice-Speaker is, however, elected from among the members of the Council, and in the absence of the Speaker, the Vice-Speaker naturally takes the chair.

The term of Municipal Council Membership is extended from three to four years. The quorum of the members is increased from 12 or 30 to 24 or 48 respectively. Qualifications for franchise do not differ from those hitherto in force. It seems that the time is not yet ripe

to abolish the tax qualification (as has been done in Japan Proper), the amount of which is five yen and over in municipal rates.

The three bodies, the Municipal Council, the School Association for Japanese and the School Expenditure Guild for Koreans are brought under a unified system of Municipalities (fu). It is too early to simplify the two latter organs into a unified educational organ. The gap in the financial burdens of the two peoples is still great, the expenditures needed for the education of the Koreans and the Japanese are separated from the general account and for the time being there are two extraordinary accounts by which expenses are separately imposed on Japanese and Koreans.

In view of the fact that the municipal Council must not give decisions on affairs belonging to Special Accounts, two new organs, the First Educational Sectional Council (Japanese), and the Second Educational Sectional Council (Koreans), were established within the Municipal Council, the members of which are filled from the Municipal Council.

A restriction is placed in their election by the Municipal Council, in that the number of either the Japanese or the Korean Council members should not fall below one-fourth of the quorum. The Mayor is the Speaker of both Sectional Councils but a Vice-Speaker is elected from among members of the Council.

Places where this municipal system had been enforced were 12 cities, Keijo, Fusan, Heijo, Taikyu, Jinsen, Chinnampo, Genzan, Kunsan, Mokpo, Masan, Seishin and Shingishu; but two townships, Kaijo, and Kanko were raised to the status of Municipalities in October, 1930; so that the total number of municipalities now in Chosen is 14.

(b) Yu-Men System

The Men administrative division heretofore consisted of Ordinary Men and Designated Men. To distinguish clearly between the two,

it was decided to call the Designated Men, "Yu," and the system the Yu-Men system.

By the new system, position of the Yu or Men as a juridical person was clarified and Yu-Men may now establish regulations concerning rights and duties of citizens of Yu, while Men may have as before a Men Council as an advisory organ of which the members will be elected (hitherto made by appointment). Qualifications for franchise are, in the main, the same as for that of municipality, but in respect of payment of taxes, it is not necessary to apply the uniform rate, (¥5). As occasion demands, the rate may be lowered (minimum one yen). In Yu an administrative Yu Council will be made (which hitherto has been only an advisory organ) and will have the same administrative status as the Fu Council. The quorum of both the Yu Council and the Men Council are from 8 to 14 as before, but the term of office is extended from 3 to 4 years.

The method of election for Men is based, in principle, on those of Yu, exceptions being made according to the special circumstances of the locality.

At present the number of Yu and Men are 41 and 2,423 respectively. With the advance of Men, many will be elevated to the status of Yu in the future.

The Yu-Men Heads were appointed and most of them were Japanese, but Korean heads were appointed in five Yu, Gishu, Sensen, Teishu, Kokai, and Koryo.

In appointing heads of Yu, Japanese heads and Korean sub-heads or vice versa, are appointed. However Taiden-Yu was made an exception to this rule and both the head and sub-head are Japanese. The head of Men, however, are all appointed from among Koreans with the exception of four. The Yu-Men heads are mostly given the status of Han-nin rank, but there are 24 Japanese and 23 Koreans, who are recognised as of Sonin rank. While hitherto the local finan-

cial body, which was legally a Juridical Person, was actually merely a theoretical nucleus of financial administration, the Provincial system has been enacted and promulgated with a view to effect administration in general, i.e. to establish the Provincial Council as a Juridical Person, making it similar in its competency to those of Fu or Ken (Prefectures) in Japan Proper.

Local finance had been controlled by a provincial advisory Council, the members of which consisted of 1/3 of the quorum appointed by the Provincial Governor and the remaining 2/3 appointed by the Governor from among those candidates elected by the members of the councils of Fu and Men; in other words, all of them were officially appointed.

In revising this, the Provincial system is now changed into a Provincial Council (Do-Kai) vested with executive power, whose members consist of one-third officially appointed by the Provincial Governor, and the remaining two-thirds elected by the members of Municipal, Yu, and Men Councils in each province. The quorum of the Council is increased from twenty to fifty persons (hitherto being 10 to 37), the tenure of Provincial Council membership is extended from three to four years.

The speaker of the Provincial Council is the Governor of the Province, and the Vice-Speaker is elected from among the members of the council.

(c) Educational Expenditure for Koreans

Public Common School Expenditure existed in cities, counties, and islands as a financial body for providing common education for Korean children. But the new revised regulations were framed to unify all the affairs of these three bodies, and on the abolition of the Educational Expenditure for Koreans, its affairs were transferred to the Municipality.

The School Council System, a consultative organ to the county

and island Educational Expenditure for Koreans, is still in existence, but the councillors who hitherto had been appointed by the county and island magistrates out of those candidates elected by the people are now elective. The term of Council membership is extended from three to four years.

(d) Educational Expenditure for Japanese

School Associations, autonomous bodies, which conduct the management of public elementary education for Japanese children, have administrative power. The new system being introduced to give power of administration, has not changed the status of the School Association; but, as the result of unification of the three bodies in the Municipal Office, the educational association, an independent organization within the municipality, is abolished and amalgamated into the municipality. The way is open for educational guilds having special circumstances e.g. with a small number of members, by which a general meeting of the members may take place without establishing an Educational Association. There are 426 Educational Associations at present which are maintaining primary schools, and in some cases even girls' high schools.

Thus Municipalities, Yu, and Provinces are brought to the status of autonomy, while Men and the Educational Expenditure for Koreans are still advisory organs owing to their very different circumstances as compared with Fu and Yu. The members of these latter organs are now made elective while they were hitherto appointive.

At the election held in May 1931 for the first members of Municipal and other local councils the ballot returns were:—

Autonomous Councils	Members elected	Voters on registers	Votes cast	Percentage
Fu (Municipalities)	Japanese	257	36,826	32,284 88
	Korean	157	21,673	17,944 83
Yu (Towns).....	Japanese	247	7,614	7,152 94
	Korean	259	9,216	8,411 91
Men (Villages).....	Japanese	1,149	11,162	9,815 88
	Korean	23,145	281,300	242,370 86

97. Undertakings With Imperial Fund

The Imperial donation of ￥30,000,000 was a special grant made to Chosen in 1910, and of this amount ￥17,398,000 was allotted to cities and districts for creation of a fund for charitable works. The funds are held in permanent trust by the provincial governors, and the interest derived from them is devoted to providing works for the poor and unemployed, subsidizing public schools for Koreans, and to giving relief to sufferers in time of calamity. The rapid change in social conditions disadvantageously affecting the living of the lower classes, various social works have been started since the year 1920, and the establishment of public markets, bath-houses, lodging-houses, agencies for labourers, free medical treatment of the needy sick, and the care of orphans, etc., are being extensively carried on.

Undertakings with the Imperial grant are under the control of provincial governors, and in many cases coincide with similar works at provincial expense, so their specific accounts, kept separate up to then, were incorporated in the provincial budgets in 1917 for the sake of greater convenience in management.

98. Irrigation Associations

In Chosen the production of rice is a matter of the greatest importance, and for developing this particular industry and thereby enhancing the wealth of the country nothing is more essential than irrigation works. Convinced of this obvious fact, the former Korean Government promulgated regulations permitting associations to be organized for conducting irrigation, drainage, and reclamation of waste land. The system adopted, however, was much too simple to keep pace with the times, so in conformity with the progress in modern agricultural ideas new regulations were framed and put into force in 1917.

These associations are recognized as juridical persons with irriga-

tion, draining, and flood prevention as their object, and membership is confined to the owners of the land or other properties in the district served by any one association. Each of them has a president and secretaries in addition to a council whose function it is to consider financial and other matters, and is authorized to levy rates from its members for its maintenance, as well as to raise public loans for new enterprises, and, in case of need, can co-operate with others by forming unions. In 1919, with a view to the promotion of their works, regulations were issued providing for the subsidizing of these associations.

Irrigation systems are now being undertaken in all the provinces, and associations engaging in the work in greater number and on a larger scale are found mostly in the south, especially in North Zenra which claims the largest of them. In 1931, associations in existence numbered 191, of which four were formed prior to 1910, while the vast majority of the remainder date from 1920 onward.

Appendix

Treaty of Annexation, Signed on August 22nd, 1910, and Promulgated on the 29th of August

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the Emperor of Korea, having in view the special and close relations between Their respective countries, desiring to promote the common weal of the two nations and to assure permanent peace in the Extreme East, and being convinced that these objects can be best attained by the annexation of Korea to the Empire of Japan, have resolved to conclude a Treaty of such annexation, and have for that purpose appointed as Their Plenipotentiaries that is to say:—

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Viscount Masataka Terauchi, His Resident-General;

And His Majesty the Emperor of Korea, Yi Wan Yong, His Minister President of State;

Who, upon mutual conference and deliberation, have agreed to the following Articles;

Article I. His Majesty the Emperor of Korea makes complete and permanent cession to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan of all rights of sovereignty over the whole of Korea.

Article II. His Majesty the Emperor of Japan accepts the cession mentioned in the preceding Article, and consents to the complete annexation of Korea to the Empire of Japan.

Article III. His Majesty the Emperor of Japan will accord to Their Majesties the Emperor and ex-Emperor and His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Korea and their Consorts and Heirs such titles, dignity, and honour as are appropriate to Their respective ranks, and sufficient annual grants will be made for the maintenance of such titles, dignity, and honour.

Article IV. His Majesty the Emperor of Japan will also accord appropriate honour and treatment to the members of the Imperial House of Korea and their heirs other than those mentioned in the preceding Article, and the funds necessary for the maintenance of such honour and treatment will be granted.

Article V. His Majesty the Emperor of Japan will confer peerages and monetary grants upon those Koreans who, on account of meritorious services, are regarded as deserving such special recognition.

Article VI. In consequence of the aforesaid annexation, the Government of Japan assumes the entire government and administration of Korea and undertake to afford full protection for the persons and property of Koreans obeying the laws there in force, and to promote the welfare of all such Koreans.

Article VII. The Government of Japan will, so far as circumstances permit, employ in the public service of Japan in Korea those Koreans who accept the new regime loyally and in good faith and who are duly qualified for such service.

Article VIII. This treaty, having been approved by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the Emperor of Korea, shall take effect from the date of its promulgation.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Viscount Masataka Terauchi,
Resident-General.

The 22nd day of the 8th month of the 43rd year of Meiji.

Yi Wan Yong,
Minister President of State.

The 22nd day of the 8th month of the 4th year of Yung hui.

Imperial Rescript on Annexation

We, attaching the highest importance to the maintenance of permanent peace in the Orient and the consolidation of lasting security to Our Empire and finding in Korea constant and fruitful sources of complication, caused Our Government to conclude in 1905 an agreement with the Korean Government by which Korea was placed under the protection of Japan in the hope that all disturbing elements might thereby be removed and peace assured for ever.

For the four years and over which have since elapsed, Our Government have exerted themselves with unwearied attention to promote reforms in the administration of Korea, and their efforts have, in a degree, been attended with success. But, at the same time, the existing regime of Government in that country has shown itself hardly effective to preserve peace and stability, and, in addition, a spirit of suspicion and misgiving dominates the whole Peninsula. In order to maintain public order and security and to advance the happiness and well-being of the people, it has become manifest that fundamental changes in the present system of government are inevitable.

We, in concert with His Majesty the Emperor of Korea, having in view this condition of affairs and being equally persuaded of the necessity of annexing the whole of Korea to the Empire of Japan in response to the actual requirements of the situation, have now arrived at an arrangement for such permanent annexation.

His Majesty the Emperor of Korea and the members of His Imperial House will, notwithstanding the annexation, be accorded due and appropriate treatment. All Koreans, being under Our direct sway, will enjoy growing prosperity and welfare, and with assured repose and security will come a marked expansion in industry and trade. We confidently believe that the new order of things now inaugurated will serve as a fresh guarantee of enduring peace in the Orient.

We order the establishment of the office of Governor-General of Korea. The Governor-General will, under Our direction, exercise the command of the army and navy, and a general control over all administrative functions in Korea. We call upon all Our officials and authorities to fulfill their respective duties in appreciation of Our will and to conduct the various branches of administration in consonance with the requirements of the occasion, to the end that Our subjects may long enjoy the blessings of peace and tranquility.

[His Imperial Majesty's Sign-Manual]

[Privy Seal]

The 29th day of the 8th month of
the 43rd year of Meiji.

The Late Korean Emperor's Rescript on Cession
of Sovereignty

(Promulgated on August 29, 1910)

Notwithstanding Our unworthiness We succeeded to a great and arduous task, and from Our accession to the Throne down to the present time We have used Our utmost efforts to follow the modern principles of administration. In view, however, of the long-standing weakness and deep-rooted evils, We are convinced that it would be beyond Our power to effect reforms within a measurable length of time. Day and night We have been deeply concerned about it, and have been at a loss to find the means how to rectify the lamentable state of things. Should it be left to go on as it is allowing the situation to assume more serious phase, We fear that We will finally find it impossible to adjust it in any way. Under these circumstances

We feel constrained to believe it wise to entrust Our great task to abler hands than Ours, so that efficient measures may be carried out and satisfactory results obtained therefrom. Having taken the matter into Our serious consideration and firmly believing that this is an opportune time for immediate decision, We have ceded all the rights of sovereignty over Korea to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan in whom We have placed implicit confidence and with whom We have shared joy and sorrow from long time since, in order to consolidate the peace of the Extreme East and ensure the welfare of Our people.

You, all the people, are expected not to give yourselves up to commotion, appreciating the present national situation as well as the trend of the times, but to enjoy the happiness and blessings by pursuing your occupations in peace and obeying the enlightened new administration of the Empire of Japan. We have decided to take this step by no means disregarding your interest but in Our eagerness to relieve you of this deplorable situation. We command you, therefore, to take due cognizance of Our wishes.

**Imperial Rescript Concerning the Reorganization of the
Government-General of Chosen**

(Promulgated on August 19, 1919)

We have made it Our aim to promote the security and welfare of Our territory of Korea, and to extend to the native population of that territory as Our beloved subjects a fair and impartial treatment in all respects, to the end that they may without distinction of persons lead their lives in peace and contentment. We are persuaded that the state of development at which the general situation has now arrived calls for certain reforms in the administrative organization of the Government-General of Korea, and We issue Our Imperial command that such reforms be put into operation. The measures thus taken are solely designed to facilitate the working of administration and to secure good and enlightened government in pursuance of Our settled policy, and fulfilment of the altered requirements of the country. Especially in view of the termination of the war in Europe and of the rapid changes in the conditions of the world do We consider it highly desirable that every effort should be made for the advancement of the national resources and the well-being of the people. We call upon all public functionaries concerned to exercise their best endeavours in obedience to Our wishes in order that the people, diligent and happy in attending to their respective vocations, may enjoy the blessing of peace and contribute to the growing prosperity of the country.

Governor-General's Instruction to High Officials Concerning Administrative Reforms

(Issued on September 3, 1919)

The main policy of the administration of Chosen is clearly embodied in the Imperial rescript issued on the occasion of the annexation of Chosen in 1910. The progress made by Chosen since she was brought under Japanese rule, in education, industry, communications, sanitation, and other directions, has been remarkable, thanks to the efforts of those who have been responsible for the administration of the country. It cannot be denied, however, that during the ten years that have elapsed since the annexation of Chosen the general affairs in the peninsula have undergone such change that the Government has thought it advisable to frame and promulgate a new organization of the Government-General of Chosen.

The purport of the revised official organization is to enlarge the application of the principle of justice and equity, which is the keynote of the Imperial rescript recently issued. The official organization has been altered in such a way that either a civil or military man be appointed at the head of the administration in Chosen. The gendarmerie system has been abolished and replaced by the ordinary police system. Further, an improvement has been introduced in the matter of the eligibility for appointment of Koreans as officials. The whole aim and object of the revised organization is, in short, to give more happiness and satisfaction than is the case at present by bringing their treatment socially and politically on the same footing as the Japanese.

I am not well conversant with all the phases of affairs in Chosen and will have to depend on your guidance and suggestions in carrying out the object of the Imperial rescript. At the same time, I would like to call your attention to the following points in regard to the administration of Chosen.

All officials of the Government-General should do their best to discharge their duties in a conscientious and impartial manner, so that the public may be induced to rely on them. All official routine should be simplified and made easier, avoiding red-tape as far as possible. The rights of the people should be respected, and the freedom of press and speech should not be interfered with unless it is distinctly calculated to be inimical to the preservation of peace. Special attention should be paid to the improvement in education, industry, communications, police, sanitation, and social works, as well as in general administrative and judicial matters, so that the welfare of the Koreans may be advanced with the ultimate object of the establishment of local autonomous government.

What is required of the officials who are charged with the administration of Chosen is that they should acquaint themselves with the general trend of ideas among the Koreans and adopt a method of administration which will be in keeping with the requirements of the times. In other words, efforts should be made so that the political foundations may be placed on a firm, secure basis. The Koreans and Japanese must be treated alike as members of the same family. If the officials in Chosen try to live up to the ideals set forth in the Imperial rescript, there is no doubt that the Koreans will be induced to recognise the benefit of Japanese rule.

Governor-General's Proclamation to the People of Chosen

(Issued on September 10, 1919)

On my assumption of duty as Governor-General, the organization of the Government-General was revised. Accordingly, I desire to address a few words to the people at large.

That the administrative policy of Chosen should be based on the great principle of placing the Japanese and Korean people on an equal footing and should aim at promoting their interests and happiness, as well as at securing the permanent peace of the Far East, was determined upon at the very beginning. Those successively charged with the administration of this peninsula duly appreciated its meaning and strove to improve and develop its people and resources. The people, too, diligently engaged in their business. It is now recognized at home and abroad that the present development of Chosen came as the result of their joint efforts. It goes without saying, however, that all administrative institutions must be planned and executed in conformity with the standard of popular living and the progress of the times, so that appropriate measures may be carried out and popular desires prevented from taking a wrong course. The times have progressed so much and civilization too that it is difficult to draw a comparison between this and former days. Since the great European War was brought to an end, moreover, the condition of the world and human psychology have undergone a marked change. In defence to this hard fact His Majesty's Government, through a revision in the Organic Regulations, enlarged the sphere of appointment for the Government-General, reformed the police system, and made such provision for simplification and prompt transaction of State business and the diffusion of enlightened administration as to bring them in perfect accord with the forward movement of this age. On assuming my present duty by Imperial order I determined in my own mind to pursue faithfully the State policy and vindicate the spirit

of annexation. I am determined to superintend officials under my control and encourage them to put forth greater efforts to act in a fairer and juster way, and promote the facilities of the people and the unhindered attainment of the people's desires by dispensing with all formality. Full consideration will be given to the appointment and treatment of Koreans so as to secure the right men for the right places, and what in Korean institutions and old customs is worthy of adoption will be adopted as a means of government. I also hope to introduce reform in the different branches of administrative activity, and enforce local self-government at the proper opportunity, and thereby ensure stability for the people and enhance their general well-being. It is most desirable that the government and governed throw open their hearts and minds to each other and combine their efforts to advance civilization in Chōsen, solidify its foundation of enlightened government, and thus answer His Majesty's benevolent solicitude. If anybody is found guilty of unwarrantably refractory language or action, of misleading the popular mind, and of impeding the maintenance of public peace, he will be met with relentless justice. May it be that the people at large will place reliance on all this.

**Governor-General's Statement on the Fifteenth Anniversary
of the Present Regime in Chosen**

(Issued on October 1, 1925)

To-day we celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of the new regime in Chosen and our minds are naturally filled with memories of the past. Fifteen years ago the present regime was established immediately following the annexation. The annexation itself was a great epoch-making event in modern history and was brought about with the high aim of insuring for the millions in this peninsula the enjoyment of peace and enhancement of their welfare, while perpetuating the peace in the Orient and safeguarding the security of the Empire. Since Japan and Chosen are adjacent to each other across a narrow strip of water and possess vital interests closely interwoven, together with homogeneity of race and culture, it is but natural as well as logical for them to be united into one body politic for their mutual benefit. Chosen was for long pre-occupied with internal strife, besides labouring under constant pressure from neighbouring powers, and so eventually became exhausted, and even to-day she finds herself lagging behind other countries in civilization. To lift up Chosen from this deplorable state of national existence it was of first importance to develop her economic resources and help her overwrought masses so that they might keep pace with the progress of the world, and there was no better means to do this

than to make one family of Japan and Chosen and establish here in this land a complete and liberal government. Annexation, therefore, was really an inevitable yet natural consequence. Since the new regime was instituted we have exerted ourselves to the utmost in the interests of Chosen by undertaking various enterprises commensurate with the cultural requirements of the times, with the result that these new subjects of the Empire have begun to appreciate how good the change has been for them. I was appointed to Chosen in August, 1919, when re-organization of the government machinery was effected, and, in obedience to the Imperial wishes expressed at the time, laid down a platform, the main points of which consisted in maintenance of law and order, deference to popular will, security of living, promotion of culture, etc. I have since devoted my whole energy toward realization of this policy and have been fortunate enough to see the peninsula begin another chapter of improvement in all important lines of human activity—education, sanitation, industry, traffic, and finance. As a matter of fact, if we compare these days with those previous to annexation what a change do we not see? Administration of Chosen, nevertheless, is a long continuing task, and the progress so far experienced is nothing more than a beginning, though it means a good beginning. Completion of the great work requires more time and labour, and we are bound by duty to redouble our efforts for attainment of our great goal. I sincerely hope that government and people will continue to co-operate in overcoming every difficulty in the way and will finally place this country on a par with the most civilized countries of the world, so that its eighteen million inhabitants may for ever enjoy the full bliss of an enlightened rule. This is the hope I desire all in the country may share with me on this felicitous commemoration day.

**Governor-General's Opening Speech at the Chosen Exposition
in Commemoration of the Twentieth Anniversary
of the New Administration**

(October 1, 1929)

On this auspicious occasion, we are assembled to open this Chosen Exposition with formal ceremony.

And here we must first acknowledge our profound and humble gratitude for the Imperial Solitude in graciously sending to us His Royal Highness, the Prince Kan-in, to be present at this function to-day. It is also a great honour to have such a large number of distinguished guests, including so many foreigners, who have been so kind as to give us the pleasure of participating in this ceremony.

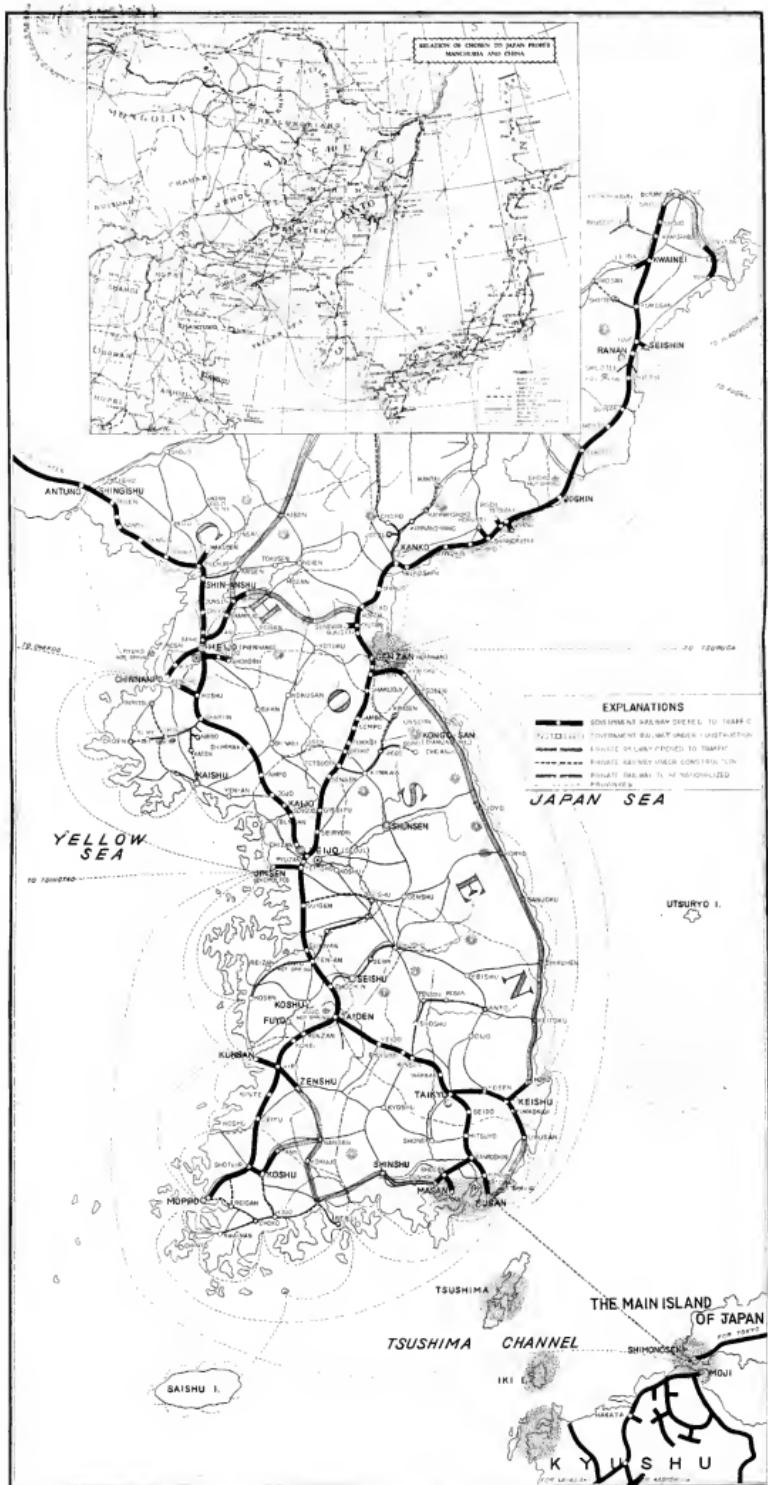
Our aim in this Exposition is to give our visitors a general idea of the present conditions of the country, to spread out before them a panoramic view of the Chosen of to-day. The results of the twenty years' administration of the new regime can here be clearly seen, while, at the same time, we shall be helped to envisage the possibilities of future advance and development.

Certain foreign exhibits will be found here and they will serve for purposes of comparison with our own products.

We may express the hope that as large numbers as possible, in every rank of society, will visit this Exposition, so that all may increase their knowledge of Chosen and all may gain a better understanding of the situation as it is in the country to-day. This increased knowledge and understanding will, without doubt, advance our common interest in the improvement of the Peninsula, as well as the prosperity of the Empire as a whole.

The preparations for this Exposition were completed by September 12th, when it was opened to the public. To plan and arrange such an enterprise is no easy task, but, by the untiring efforts of the officials in charge and by the earnest support of various organisations and individuals of every class, we have now before us this magnificent Exposition, on a scale which has not hitherto been seen in Chosen. Here we may see the results of the beneficent rule of our August Emperor, and the results of the harmonious co-operation of the Government and people toward the betterment of this Peninsula. Here we have clear evidence of our success in working out the great principles set forth at the time of amalgamation.

On our part, we, who have to do with the administration of the country, will spare no efforts to further its cultural and economic progress, for only in this way can the intentions of this Exposition be realised, and only in this way the true welfare of the people be attained, that all may share in the blessings which His Imperial Majesty bestows on us, His people.



NOTICE:—The small marks  in the map denote strategic points where photographing, copying, sketching, surveying, or flying is strictly forbidden unless special permission is given.